

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 4/6/62

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Evans	
Malone	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

[redacted] furnished the enclosed autostats of excerpts from the "Daily Worker" and the "Detroit News", etc., which pertain to the National Lawyers' Guild. The information contained in these clippings has already been reported to the Bureau, but it was felt that the correspondence written by [redacted] of Detroit, Michigan, to [redacted] Treasurer of the ABA might be of some interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] committee is the proper committee to conduct any research or recommend action by the ABA in relation to the National Lawyers' Guild. [redacted] that he did not want to do anything concerning the National Lawyers' Guild until he had received some guidance from the Bureau. You will recall that the Director approved the furnishing of certain background material on the National Lawyers' Guild to John Satterfield, President of the ABA, following Satterfield's nomination as President-elect of the ABA in August of 1960.

b6
b7C
b7D

While it is not believed that the material furnished by [redacted] presents any new material not already in Bureau files, it definitely does indicate the interest which various officers and members of the ABA have in the National Lawyers' Guild. The Domestic Intelligence Division has been contacted and advised that there is nothing at the present time that the ABA could do regarding the National Lawyers' Guild that would be of assistance to the Bureau. Domestic Intelligence also advised that the only material which could be given to [redacted] would be the public source material consisting primarily of newspaper articles. This material would not be of much assistance in that [redacted] is already in possession of this type of material.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Inspector H. L. Edwards confidentially advise [redacted] that there is nothing at present that the Bureau desires his committee to do insofar as the National Lawyers' Guild is concerned.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

TDW:gh

(4)

50 APR 20 1962

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-3

94-1-369-986
17/2
APR 13 1962
JAN 11 1962

ENCLOSURE



94-1369-1712

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD HCNA, 2-16-59

An important focal point in the Communist campaign of legal subversion is the National Lawyers Guild, which has been operating on the American scene for more than 20 years as an alleged nationwide organization for "liberal" lawyers concerned with human rights in general and civil liberties in particular.

This committee, in a special 50-page report on the guild in 1950, found the organization was in fact an "appendage to the Communist Party." Its proclaimed "benevolent" purposes were designed to lure non-Communist lawyers into the organization, where they would become subject to Communist influence and would wittingly or unwittingly serve Communist objectives. In its day-to-day operations, the guild served as a "legal" bulwark of the Communist Party, intervening in legal proceedings in behalf of Communist defendants and lobbying against executive and legislative programs which would curb the effectiveness of the Communist conspiracy in this country.¹⁸

The first executive secretary of the guild, Mortimer Riemer, who was also a member of the Communist Party at the time, has described in sworn testimony before this committee how he and other Communist lawyers worked to organize the guild in 1936. Not only were the organizational details arranged by Communist lawyers, but the first national convention of the guild in 1937 elected a slate of officers and followed a program prearranged in secret caucuses of Communist lawyers.¹⁹

Other lawyers who were formerly active in both the Communist Party and the National Lawyers Guild have informed the committee that it was a Communist Party requirement that Communist lawyers become members of the guild because, as one witness said, "The guild was supposed to be made into the legal organ, the legal instrument which would speak for and in behalf of the Communist Party."²⁰

In the course of its present study of the problem of legal subversion, the committee found that most of the lawyers who have been identified before it as members of the Communist Party, and whose activities are discussed in more detail later in this report, have played prominent roles in the National Lawyers Guild. These lawyers have held key offices in the national guild organization such as those of executive secretary and members of the executive board and have functioned as president, executive secretary, treasurer, or board members in local chapters of the guild in such major cities as New York, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

A number of lawyers have been identified as having been members of the Communist Party as far back as their law-school days, when they were also active in "student" chapters of the National Lawyers Guild. For example, lawyer Mortin Leitson served as president of the guild's student chapter at the University of Michigan while also active in a secret Communist Party organization on the campus.

¹⁸ See report on the National Lawyers Guild, Committee on Un-American Activities, H. R. 3123, September 21, 1950.

¹⁹ See testimony of Mortimer Riemer before this committee on December 14, 1950.

²⁰ See testimony of David Aaron before this committee, January 23, 1952, p. 27.

The National Lawyers Guild held a banquet in New York City on October 25, 1957, at which it paid tribute to 125 lawyers who were members of the guild. The guild's "guest of honor" roll for this affair included 36 attorneys who have been publicly identified as Communist Party members in testimony before the committee.

Activities of the guild in recent years continue to be directed toward the weakening of the security programs of Federal and local governments. The guild, for example, has been campaigning for:

1. Abolition of congressional committees assigned to the task of coping with subversion in the United States;
2. Curbing of the investigative powers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation;
3. Emasculation of the recent statute which grants immunity to any witness called before a committee or a Federal grand jury if the witness furnishes information regarding subversive activities;
4. Repeal of the Smith Act prohibiting teaching or advocacy of forceful overthrow of the United States Government;
5. Discontinuance of the Attorney General's listings of subversive organizations;
6. Repeal of the Internal Security Act and the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act;
7. Unrestricted issuance of passports to subversive individuals;
8. Repeal of the Federal employees loyalty-security program;
9. Limitations on the right of the Defense Department to discharge subversives from the Armed Forces.

SERVICES TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY IDENTIFIED COMMUNIST LAWYERS

When David Aaron, a former member of a Communist Party lawyers' group in Los Angeles, appeared as a witness before this committee, he was asked what part Communist Party lawyers were expected to play in the promotion of the plans and purposes of the Communist Party. Mr. Aaron replied that " * * * the function of the lawyer was to not actively go out on the street and promote, but to act in an advisory capacity, to give aid and counsel to the people who are active in it [the party]."

In an effort to obtain a picture of some of the special services which can be performed for the Communist Party by members operating from the vantage point of the legal profession, the committee has reviewed the public record of a number of lawyers who have been identified as party members in sworn testimony. This record, which represents only publicly available information contained in the files of the committee, shows that such lawyers have:

1. Capitalized on their membership in the legal profession to recruit fellow lawyers into the Communist Party.
2. Misapplied their legal training by assisting Communist operatives in circumventing the law in order to carry out party objectives.
3. Served in secret Communist cells aimed at espionage and influencing United States policy toward Communist objectives, while holding responsible legal positions in the United States Government.
4. Carried out important duties as a functionary of the Communist Party organization itself.

BENJAMIN DREYFUS, CALIFORNIA

During this committee's hearings in San Francisco, Calif., in June 1957, Jack Patten, a former member of the Communist Party, identified Benjamin Dreyfus as a member of the Communist Party cell to which Patten had belonged.

Benjamin Dreyfus was summoned to appear before the committee on June 21, 1957, and asked to either confirm or deny the testimony of Patten. Dreyfus refused to answer and invoked the fifth amendment as one of the grounds.

A member of the National Lawyers Guild for many years, Mr. Dreyfus was elected secretary of the San Francisco chapter in 1941, treasurer in 1944, executive secretary in 1945, and secretary in 1947, 1949, and 1950. In 1954 he was a delegate from the Bay area to the 19th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild in Chicago. He was elected to the executive board at the 1956 convention and again in 1957.

Dreyfus has been active in another standby of the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress. In 1949 he was toastmaster at a Civil Rights Congress dinner that was the kickoff in a campaign of protest against Judge Harold R. Medina's refusal to grant bail to 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. He has endorsed the CRC campaign against anti-Communist legislation and against the deportation of Communists. Dreyfus has protested the conviction of Communist leaders by signing statements in their behalf.

In 1957 Dreyfus was an instructor at the California Labor School, one of the Communist Party schools operated for the purpose of indoctrinating Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism and training Communist organizers and operatives.

BERTRAM EDISES, CALIFORNIA

This committee made an investigation of Communist activities in the San Francisco, Calif., area in 1953. At the hearings held on December 3, Bertram Edises was identified as a member of the political affairs committee of the Communist Party by Charles D. Blodgett, a former Communist and former reporter for the Daily People's World. He was again identified on June 19, 1957, by Dr. Jack Patten, another former Communist who recognized the ideological fallacies of the Communist Party line.

Edises has served as a member of the legal staff of the East Bay Civil Rights Congress since its inception. As a matter of fact, it was brought out in sworn testimony that Edises was assigned by the Communist Party to work with the Civil Rights Congress in the East Bay area. In 1947 he was chairman of the organization, and he has also held the positions of general counsel and chief counsel of this Communist-front organization. The CRC retained Edises to represent certain defendants in both State and Federal courts.

The activities of Bertram Edises on behalf of the Communist Party have not been confined to the Civil Rights Congress. In 1944 he was elected as an alternate member of the State committee of the Communist Political Association. In 1950 he was a candidate of the Independent Progressive Party for district attorney of Alameda County.

Edises was one of the Bay area lawyers who, in a 1949 statement,

*Lawyer
HCNA
2-16-59*

[Redacted]
Detroit 2, Michigan

February 12, 1962

b6
b7C

[Redacted]
Attorney at Law
1703 Ford Building
Detroit, Michigan

Dear [Redacted]

The enclosed information on the National Lawyers Guild is being sent as you requested in our conversation today. Additional references to this communist front may be found in the pamphlets: Operation Abolition, The Campaign Against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Government Security Program by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and its Affiliates, November 8, 1957; Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for the Year 1958; The Communist Party of the United States of America, Handbook For Americans, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 1956; Passport Security - Part 2, HCUA, 1959; The Truth About The Film "Operation Abolition", HCUA, Part 1, October 5, 1961 and several others.

Benjamin Dreyfus, president of the National Lawyers Guild, has been identified under oath as a member of the Communist Party. Leonard Boudin is general counsel for the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, cited as a communist front, as well as lawyer for many identified Communists called to testify before government investigating

committees. Robert Kenny is also a member of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

According to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Benjamin Dreyfus was the head of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. On May 10, 1960 the National Lawyers Guild's San Francisco chapter issued a statement protesting the hearings by HCUA at which the Communists instigated and directed students to riot against this committee of Congress.

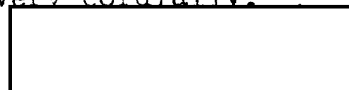
I have enclosed two clippings on the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, one of January 19, 1961 with quotations about Castro's Cuba and the more recent news item in which the Detroit chapter condemns Prosecutor Olsen.

A John M. Coe of Florida was listed as a signer of a petition calling for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and printed in the New York Times on February 9, 1961 but whether this man is the same as the John Coe listed in the article about the National Lawyers Guild's forthcoming convention I do not know.

I am hopeful that the American Bar Association will expose the real nature of this communist front and discourage the good Americans on the program from participating.

Let me know if I can be of any help.

Very cordially.



b6
b7C

Repeal McCarran, Smith Acts, Lawyers Urge

DETROIT—Repeal of the McCarran and Smith acts was urged in a resolution adopted here at the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild last week.

Until such repeal, declared the resolution, the Guild will endeavor to intervene as amicus in actions in which these laws are challenged.

Another resolution urged abolition of House Un-American Activities Committee.

The convention also called for the U. S. attorney general to discontinue proceedings against the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, brought under the McCarran Act. This suit was called an attempt to outlaw a union.

Resistance of the reactionaries in the South to desegregation has taken the form of harassing criminal prosecutions of Negroes and their white supporters, said another resolution, which proposed:

- To canvass Guild members in order to compile a list of

lawyers who will contribute their skill and money to aid such victims.

- To inform Southern lawyers who are engaged in the legal struggle against segregation of the availability of such aid.

- To establish a fund for the above purposes, and that other bar associations be urged to take similar action and that the Guild offer its cooperation to such ends.

The convention also adopted a resolution urging a ban on discrimination in the sale or leasing of all private housing. The resolution also urged lawyers to assist actions brought to prevent discrimination and violations of civil rights.

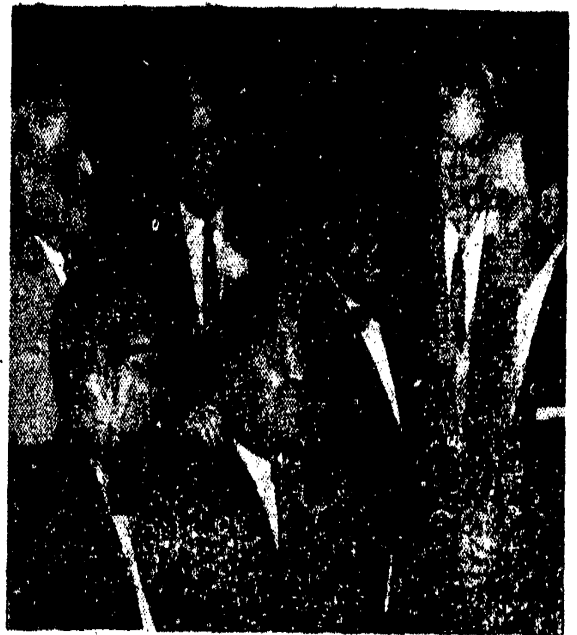
Resolutions for improving social security, for overhauling the nation's tax structure and for lightening the massive tax load on those with little incomes, also were adopted.

Other resolutions advocated federal government public housing to meet the needs of 14 million ill-housed persons and aid to education.

Censure FBI Chief For Lawyer Threat

DETROIT—The National Lawyers Guild Convention censured Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, for his statement recently in the Journal of the American Bar Association warning attorneys who defend Communists in the courts. The Guild said this was interference with the independence of lawyers and their duties.

The convention delegates also urged the U. S. Department of Justice to withdraw any investigation under the McCarran Act pending decision of the Communist Party test case. The delegates also called for executive clemency for Smith Act prisoners.



HONORED for their aid to the anti-segregation struggle are six southern attorneys, who receive awards presented by Wayne Circuit Judge James Montague (right) at a National Lawyers Guild luncheon.

The six are, front row, Leonard W. Holt and Edward Davies, of Norfolk, Va., and Ernest D. Jackson, Sr., Jacksonville; back row, Alexander P. Tureaud and Benjamin E. Smith, New Orleans, and John M. Coe, Pensacola, Fla.

Algerian Speaker Cites U. S. Bias

DETROIT—"To destroy colonialism in Algeria is not only to emancipate a people but to set Africa free and assure world peace," declared Abdel Kader Chanderli, representative of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Chanderli was the main speaker at a banquet of the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild. He now is the representative of Algeria at the UN.

He addressed more than a

score of judges, state officials, labor leaders and several hundred lawyers and friends.

In the course of his speech, Chanderli made critical comment on the widespread discrimination in America against African delegates to the UN.

He said that as a lad he had been brought up to believe America was a land that followed the beliefs of Abraham Lincoln. But when one walks on American soil, he noted, one finds things are different.

Urges Labor's Independence In Politics

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—It is not enough for labor to be merely involved in politics, Charles Vogel, political action director of Local 9 of the United Auto Workers, told the members of Bendis Local.

Unionists, he declared, should be active participants in the political life of our country, and labor should demand that politicians accord labor due consideration.

Calling for a re-assessment of labor's political action, Vogel

Auto Tycoons In Open Bid To Take Over Michigan GOP

LANSGING, Mich. — William Gossett, of the Ford Motor Co., and Art Summerfield, former Postmaster under President Eisenhower, are seeking to join the Republican ticket in Michigan behind George Romney, president of American Motors and candidate for Governor.

Gossett, former counsel for Ford and a millionaire several times over, resigned from his post with Ford and is campaigning for the state attorney gen-

eral expected to fill in the rest of the Michigan State GOP ticket.

Romney at his press conference some weeks ago claimed that "big business in Michigan is not seeking to influence the Republican Party." Not much, with Romney for Governor, Gossett for state attorney general, Summerfield for Secretary of State and Stahin for lieutenant governor. All of them are millionaires.

February 12, 1962

Information on the National Lawyers Guild

Source:

Subversive Organizations and Publications

Revised and published January 2, 1957

Prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Part I, Organizations Cited as Communist or Communist-Front by Federal
Authorities.

Page 64.

National Lawyers Guild

1. Cited as a Communist front. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection." (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.91.)

W 1-19-61
The Detroit News
DETROITERS TELL OF CUBAN TOUR

Cheer for America Blends With Anti-Yankee Chants

By JAMES K. ANDERSON

Castro's Cuba is undergoing "an exciting social experiment" that has the support of 89 per cent of the people outside Havana and 75 per cent inside the island's capital.

The United States made a mistake when it broke off diplomatic relations because Americans are now moving out, leaving Cuba to the Russians, Red Chinese and other Communist nations.

TOURED CUBA

These are impressions four Detroit attorneys got during a two-week tour of Cuba with other American lawyers as guests of the Havana Bar Association.

Dean A. Robb, Harvey M. Philo, Bernard Fieger and Isadore Berger made the trip.

While there, they said, they met three members of the Cuban Supreme Court, the Cuban attorney-general and several other Cuban officials.

Another person they contacted was Robert Walwer, a former Detroit lawyer who is a consulting engineer in the Cuban economic ministry.

Robb and Philo said they told Dr. Regino Boti, economics minister, that American liberals are concerned because there have been no elections since Castro came to power.

ELECTIONS SOON?

"He told us there have been no elections because they were not sure of the form the revolutionary government was going to take, but that elections would be held sooner than most people think," Robb said.

Quoting Boti, Robb said the U.S. State Department did not believe the Cubans would divide the land, and it laid down conditions which the Cubans thought were impossible to meet.

farm on a former American-owned sugar plantation, Philo said tomatoes are being grown and the people make \$30 a day, instead of a dollar a day during the 90-day season for chopping sugar cane.

BREAK NOT EXPECTED

"Everywhere we went we were told that the Cubans did not care what we called them, but gave us the impression they were trying to get the best for their country and wanted us to criticize them and be honest," Fieger said.

Out of 20,000 businesses in Cuba, 1,000 have been nationalized, Philo said.

industries which are noncompetitive.

The four were in Havana for a reception when the United States ended diplomatic relations Jan. 3.

"It was met with concern, disbelief and a feeling of hurt," said Berger. "There was no resentment only the question of why the Cubans did not seem to expect it."

"We thought it was not an intelligence thing to do because we were walking out while they are there. We should have helped them get on the other side of the street and not walk away," said Philo.

the disapprove of capital punishment, said the executions of "war criminals" by the Castro regime "were done in a disorderly manner. The people wanted 10,000 executed, but fewer than 800 were shot."

HEADS LAWYERS GUILD

Robb, of the law firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden, Robb and Philo, is president of the Detroit branch of the National Lawyers Guild. Fieger is secretary and Berger, an amateur photographer, was one of the organization's first members.

Philo was a minor official of Ford UAW Local 600 and was ruled qualified to hold union office by the UAW Public Review Board, although he invoked the Fifth Amendment concerning Communist Party affiliations in a hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1957.

Robb got up a petition last spring urging clemency for Caryl Chessman, convicted California kidnaper and rapist, who died in the gas chamber in May.

The Setpoint News



PAUL ZUBER

Integration Is Topic for Lawyers

A young lawyer who has become a national leader in the fight against school segregation will join an authority on police administration as speakers at the 25th annual convention of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

The three-day convention begins Thursday, Feb. 22, in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

RACIAL QUOTAS

Paul Zuber, the 34-year-old New York attorney who directed the successful court battle to integrate the school system in New Rochelle, N.Y., will take part in a panel on "The Law as an Instrument for Accelerating Integration."

Zuber last month filed a Federal Court suit against the New York City board of education,



FRANK D. DAY

attacking its policy of racial quotas in assigning pupils to high schools.

He also is involved in legal moves against school and housing discrimination in Chicago, Rye, N.Y.; and Newark, Englewood and Teaneck, N.J.

against any of the men.

They were arrested by Azzam and Patrolman John Tabor, a rookie officer, after the two saw them sitting in a car parked illegally near the intersection, police said.

Azzam's version of the incident was that he became suspicious of the three men because of tools like those used by burglars, which he found under the seat of the car.

When the officer tried to get Green into line with the other two men on the sidewalk, Azzam was struck in the face by Green, police said. In the struggle that followed, Green broke away and was shot by the officer.

BEATING REPORTED

An investigation made independently by the lawyers' organization revealed the report said that Green ran because Azzam began beating him over the head with a strap jack.

The report also said that, according to witnesses, Green had to strike the officer because he had become incensed over Azzam's racial comments to him and apparently in protest of what he considered illegal detainment by the officers.

Neither Tabor nor the other two men were involved in the

NO CHARGES FILED

Charges were never brought against any of the men.

They were arrested by Azzam and Patrickine John Tabor, a police officer, after the two saw Green sitting in a car parked outside the house, Tabor said.

Azzam's version of the incident was that he became suspicious of the men because they looked like they might be burglars, which he found out later in the course of the case.

When the officers went to get Green out of the car, Tabor said, Green got out of the car and ran. He was shot in the back of the head and in the arm. He was taken to a hospital and died. Green's body was found in a ditch near the house.

BEATERS REPORTED

An investigation into the incident by the police department revealed, the report said, that Green had been beaten by Azzam "before beating (him) over the head with a 'slapstick'."

The report also said that, according to witnesses, Green had tried to get out of the car before the officers arrived. It also said that the officers had used force to get Green out of the car. The report also said that the officers had used force to get Green out of the car. The report also said that the officers had used force to get Green out of the car.

against any of the men.

They were arrested by Azzam and Patrolman John Tabor, a rookie officer, after the two saw them sitting in a car parked illegally near the intersection, police said.

Azzam's version of the incident was that he became suspicious of the three men because of tools, like those used by burglars, which he found under the seat of the car.

When the officer tried to get Green into line with the other two men on the sidewalk, Azzam was struck in the face by Green, police said. In the struggle that followed, Green broke away and was shot by the officer.

BEATING REPORTED

An investigation made independently by the lawyers' organization revealed, the report said, that Green ran because Azzam "began beating (him) over the head with a 'map-jack'."

The report also said that, according to witnesses, Green had to strike the officer because he had become incensed over Azzam's racial comments to him and apparently in protest of what he considered illegal detainment by the officers.

Neither Tabor nor the other two men were involved in the

These conditions continued, were promised in dollars, and at the value of the property owned by Americans.

Robb said that Benito the Cubans were unwilling to accept these demands, so they asked to negotiate and the State Department negotiated the sugar quota.

"He told us the Cubans are willing and anxious to have good relations," Berger said, "but they want the United States to treat them as a sovereign nation."

"At the same time they chanted 'Cuba, si, Cuba, si,' they shouted 'Give us freedom!'"

PROSPERITY

"Inside Cuba there is tremendous hope for the Castro revolution," people believe, "but they are disappointed out the promise he made them," Fieger said.

All four agreed there has been development in housing, works, school construction, new roads.

Philo said they visited a housing project outside Havana which 15,000 persons will move into in February, and that they were expected to occupy it eventually.

The four said there is prosperity everywhere. Describing a

ROLE FOR ECKENS

On the panel with Zuber will be Ben Smith, general counsel and New Orleans counsel for the Parity Labor Workers Union. Former Federal Judge John Eckens will be moderator, and former N.L.G. President John Cox will be panel chair.

Frank T. Day, professor of public administration at Michigan State University, will be a panelist on "Citizens' Jury Reform: Arrest and Detention."

Day, an attorney, is a retired New York police lieutenant and has served as an investigator for the U.S. Civil Service Commission and as associate director of the Southern Police Institute at the University of Louisville.

SWAINSON TO SPEAK

Speaker on the other panel will be William D. Driscoll, former Toledo municipal judge and assistant prosecutor. Federal Judge Wade H. McCree Jr. will be moderator.

Panel discussions also are scheduled on the Landrum-Griffin act and on government interference with freedom of association.

N.L.G. President Benjamin Dreyfus will give the keynote address at a luncheon Friday. Speakers at the convention banquet Saturday night will be Gov. Swainson and Abdel Chanderli, representative to the United Nations from the Algerian National Liberation Front.

PROGRAM LISTED

The convention program:

8 p.m. Thursday (Feb. 22) Clyde Summers, professor of labor law, Yale University; and Mozart Ratner, special counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

9 a.m. Friday (Feb. 23)—Zuber, Smith and Day.

12:30 p.m. Friday—Benjamin Dreyfus, president, National Lawyers Guild. Keynote address.

2:30 p.m. Friday—Leonard Boudin, general counsel, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and Chester Antieau, professor of law, Georgetown University.

10 a.m. Saturday (Feb. 24)—Driscoll and Day with Judge McCree.

8 p.m. Saturday—Gov. Swainson and Chanderli.

Toastmaster at the convention banquet Saturday night will be Robert Kenny, former National Lawyers Guild president.

Lawyers Guild Assails Olsen in Police Shooting

Prosecutor Olsen's extradition of a Detroit policeman who wounded a fleeing man last September was condemned today by the Detroit chapter of the National Lawyers Guild as "a distorted approach to law and justice by the principal law enforcement official in our community."

The shooting victim, William C. Green, 31, of 5345 Helen, is now a patient in Veterans Hospital, Dearborn, to which he was transferred several weeks ago from Receiving Hospital. He is paralyzed from the waist down.

He is paralyzed down. In a report sent to Mayor Cavanagh, Police Commissioner Edwards and Olsen, the guild chapter branded the shooting on Sept. 14 as "an illegal act" by the late Pat Abraham.

CONTRADICTION SEEN

CONTRADICTION
The report charged that Olsen not only contradicted Assistant Prosecutor George D. Kent who said the officer used "poor judgment," but did a "substantial disservice to the cause of justice by rushing to issue a press release which misstates the applicable law, and which contains a biased summary of the facts at hand."

The organization recommended that Azzam be brought before a Police Trial Board and that Green, be compensated by the city for his injuries.

Green was shot in the back when he broke away from the officer during a struggle on Grand River, at Commonwealth. Green and two companions, Lester Jordan, 31, of 6144 Fourteenth, and Young D. Simmons, 33, of 3283 Fifteenth, were being questioned at the time as burglary suspects.

struggle between the
Aziz, according to
ports and the
nation.

The guild's report stated further that the tools in question were used by the men, all construction workers, on their jobs and that Azuma had been told this by Spoden.

"While there is a factual dispute as to who inflicted the first blow, Mr. Green or Officer Azam, the right of a citizen to resist illegal arrest makes the fact of Mr. Green's altercation with the officer, and his subsequent flight from the scene, irrelevant to the case," the report said.

According to Michigan law, the report added, "there is no authority for an officer to place a person under arrest for sitting in a vehicle which is illegally parked." Nor does the law, the report continued, "permit arrests (without a warrant) for investigation or suspicion."

The report also stated from
the Department of the Revised De-
partment Manual, which spe-
cifies that a police officer must
not use his revolver except in
extreme cases and must not
shoot upon suspicious persons.

The Detroit chapter of the group, in addition to asking for direct action in the case of Azar and Green, recommended the Commission on Community Relations be given authority to process civil rights complaints against police officers.

OTHER POINTS

OTHER POINTS
It also suggested intensified civil rights instructions for police recruits, tightening of disciplinary procedures within the department and adequate salaries for police officers.

Bernard Pieger, chapter president, said the report was not intended as criticism of Police Commissioner Edwards or Mayor Cavanagh, both of whom took office after the incident occurred.

March 30, 1962

[Handwritten signature]

Attorney at Law
407-09 Central Building
436 14th Street
Oakland 12, California

Dear

Your letter of March 25, 1962, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you and Mr. J. Frank Coakley for your kind sentiments. It was certainly good of you to advise me concerning Mr. John C. Satterfield's references to me in his recent speech before the Alameda County Bar Association.

I, too, regret that I will be unable to address the 85th Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in San Francisco; however, a prior confirmed commitment precluded my acceptance. I do hope this Meeting will be most successful.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
MAR 30 1962
COMM-FBI

NOTE: is on the Special Correspondents' List. Mr. J. Frank Coakley is on the Bureau mailing list to receive the Uniform Crime Reports, and we have enjoyed cordial correspondence with him. Mr. John C. Satterfield is on the Special Correspondents' List and is President of the American Bar Association (ABA). Mr. Satterfield invited the Director to address the 85th Annual Meeting of the ABA by letter dated 3-10-62, which Meeting is to be held in San Francisco during August 6-10, 1962. By letter dated 3-15-62 the Director declined this invitation due to a prior confirmed commitment.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RLB:jks (3)

60 APR 18 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTED

b6
b7c

ATTORNEY AT LAW
407-09 CENTRAL BUILDING
OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA

March 25, 1962.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will be interested in hearing that our mutual friend, ABA President, John C. Satterfield, addressed the Alameda County Bar Association on Friday. His subject was "Communism", he gave several quotations from J. Edgar Hoover, and you would have been proud of him.

I share his disappointment that you will not be able to address the 85th Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association in San Francisco.

Both our Alameda County Bar and Bench are outstanding, including our District Attorney J. Frank Coakley, who joins me in personal regards to you.

Sincerely,

AIR

b6
b7C

TELE
GLENCOUR

Mr. Tolson ☒ b6
Mr. Belmont ☒ b7C
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Evans ☒
Mr. Malone ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

ack 3-30-62
Ratcliffe
Don and

EX-107

REC-44

94-1-3-1713

EXP. PROC.

MAR 27 1962 336 APR 18 1962

NOTED
4/18/62

Alameda County Bar Association Bulletin

1419 BROADWAY • OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE TWINOAKS 3-7160

Lionel B. Benas
President

Edgar B. Stewart
Vice-President

Burchard H. Styles
Secretary

Enrico Dell'Osso
Editor

VOL. 62, No. 3

MARCH, 1962

MARCH MEETING

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1962 - 12 Noon, at the LEAMINGTON HOTEL

SPEAKER: JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, President of the American Bar Association. Mr. Satterfield is a former member of the Mississippi House of Representatives and has a long record of service with the American Bar Association, serving on such committees as Jurisprudence, Law Reform, Public Information and Continuing Legal Education. He is now chairman of the committee on the Economics of Law Practice.

PLEASE RETURN YOUR RESERVATION CARD IMMEDIATELY

MAY 1ST, LAW DAY, U.S.A.

Observance of Law Day for 1962 again requires volunteer speakers to address civic groups during the months of March and April. Brochures will be available to you to help prepare your talk. You may be asked to speak five minutes or thirty minutes. In any case, we believe you will welcome this opportunity to be of service in this National project. If available, please phone William H. Coburn, Jr., Chairman of Clubs and Speakers for Law Day, U.S.A.

JUDGES LIAISON COMMITTEE

Our Superior Court Judges call your attention to Rule 3(b) of the Superior Court Rules having to do with points and authorities on motions for new trials. Too many attorneys have failed to comply with this rule. It is the opinion of the Judges and of your Liaison Committee that all parties will be benefited by a strict observance of this Rule. Your attention is also called to a change in Rule L-9 of the Municipal Court, effective immediately. This concerns payment for reporters in all Municipal Court Cases. The new Rule is set forth in full in the February 26th issue of the Inter-City Express.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Spring program for 1962 will open with a three hour demonstration on "How To Handle Workmen's Compensation Cases." This program will be presented at the Kaiser Center Auditorium, Saturday, April 7th, 1962, 9 a.m. to 12 noon. A panel-type presentation will present complete proceedings of an industrial accident case. The cast includes Referee John H. Andele, David A. Dolgin, O.F. Fenstermacher, Edward P. Grogan, John B. Lewis and Ivan A. Schwab. Medical testimony by Broor A. Johnson, M.D.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS: Enclosed you will find results of the recent survey on "Practicing Law Efficiently and Profitably" It is hoped that this information will be of value to you and that you will treat the same as CONFIDENTIAL.

* * * *

A.B.A. MEMBERSHIPS

Applications for membership in the American Bar Association will be stimulated by the presence at our meeting of Archibald M. Mull, Jr., of Sacramento, Chairman of the ABA Membership Committee. Mr. Mull will be remembered as a Past President of the State Bar of California. He is accompanying President John C. Satterfield who aspires for 25,000 new members this year. The Association, which has about 102,000 members, solicits the applications of all of the 250,000 active lawyers in the United States. Contact Cyril McClean, Central Building, Oakland, Phone: GL 1-3316.

STATE BAR PAMPHLETS

The State Bar has available for distribution by lawyers a new public relations pamphlet "What You Should Know About Your Will." Order in lots of 500 for \$16.28 from Reynard Press, Inc., 2700 - 19th St., San Francisco 10.

PLEBISCITE

You should have received your ballot for the plebiscite being conducted among our members for the Association's endorsement of the candidate for the two open Superior Court judgeships. If you haven't returned your ballot, do so NOW. Deadline-- March 19!

DOCTOR-LAWYER GOLF DINNER

Orinda Country Club, Friday, June 1, 1962 (Not May 10 as originally announced). Golf will be a Cannonball Tournament, with all participants teeing-off at 2:00 P.M. Social Hour (Including non-golfers) 6:00 P.M. **SAVE THIS DATE!!** We hope this will be a "first annual". Reservation and entry cards will be mailed soon.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

William L. Gonser	Jay Graves
Leonard A. Gross	Donald MacLeod
Ralph P. Sheldon	Jackson Gifford
William Fife Sparks	

ENCLOSURE

94-1-269-173

RA

REC-40

94-1-369-1714 March 15, 1962

EX 113

Honorable John C. Satterfield
President
American Bar Association
Post Office Box 468
Yazoo City, Mississippi

MAR 14 5 20 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Mr. Satterfield:

Your letter of March 10, 1962, inviting me to speak at one of the assembly sessions of the Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, has been received.

While I am indeed honored by your invitation and wish it were possible to indicate a favorable response, particularly in view of your interest, a prior commitment already confirmed precludes me from complying with your request. I regret it is not possible to be of assistance to you in this matter but trust you will understand. You have my best wishes for a most successful meeting.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

NOTE: Mr. Satterfield is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JCF:rc
(6)

62 MAR 25 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ UNIT ☐

noted in file

52 49 60 A 21 93M

MAR 14 1962 0:33R

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

MISSISSIPPI OFFICE
P. O. Box 466
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI
TELEPHONE 2550

March 10, 1962

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association will be held in San Francisco during the week of August 6, 1962. From our prior experience and advance registrations to date, we estimate we will have, at least, five thousand lawyers registered from all parts of the United States, with an over-all attendance of ten thousand persons.

We have three assembly meetings which will be held on Wednesday, August 8th at 2 PM, Thursday, August 9th at 2 PM, and Thursday, August 9th at 7:30 PM, the latter meeting being the annual dinner. We do not permit meetings of any kind by our sections, committees, or affiliated organizations at the time of the assembly meetings. Today, I am inviting the President of the United States and also General Dwight D. Eisenhower to be among our speakers. The exact date of each possible appearance has not been fixed.

I am writing to invite you to speak at one of the assembly sessions upon any subject of your choosing. We feel you would honor the entire Association by your presence and we would like to evidence our appreciation of the tremendous contribution you have made to the United States of America by having you as our guest. As you know, one of our broadest and most effective programs this year is in the field the contrast between communism and liberty under the law. We hope to accentuate our American heritage and the interest of all lawyers in this field at the Annual Meeting.

REC- 44

94-1-369-1714

I would greatly appreciate your advising me whether or not it will be possible for you to accept this invitation and, if so, we will be able to finalize the exact date and arrangements in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

5 APR 17 1962

John C. Satterfield

John C. Satterfield
President

JCS:bm

EXP. PROC.

MAR 14 1962

NOTED
ma

ack 3-15-62
3-14-62
3-14-62

REC'D - MALONE
FBI

MAR 16 9 35 AM '62

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REC'D - TOLSON
FBI

MAR 14 11 48 AM '62

RECEIVED FBI

MAR 14 1 28 PM '62

MR. JONES

REC'D - CORR. & TOURS
FBI

MAR 14 2 42 PM '62

RECEIVED - TOLSON

MAR 13 6 03 PM '62

MAR 14 10 31 AM '62

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI

MAR 14 10 58 AM '62

REC'D - MOHR
FBI

HENRY W. ALLEN
J. EARLY CRAIG
R. M. FENNEMORE
WALTER E. CRAIG
PHILIP E. VON AMMON
LOUIS MCLENNEN
CALVIN H. UDALL
KENT A. BLAKE
ARTHUR M. JOHNSON
B. J. RUMSEY
JOHN J. O'CONNOR III
DANIEL T. BERGIN
LINWOOD PERKINS, JR.
PHILIP J. SHEA

FENNEMORE, CRAIG, ALLEN & MCLENNEN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
PHOENIX 4, ARIZONA

ALPINE 2-3431

VIRGIL T. BLEDSOE
COUNSEL

April 5, 1962

PERSONAL

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept my sincere apologies for failing to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of February 26. The press of other matters since my return from Chicago has delayed my acknowledgment of personal correspondence. It was indeed very thoughtful of you to convey your good wishes and those of the Bureau on my assignment for the next two years.

Please extend my very kindest regards to Lynn Edwards and Tom Westfall who have been most cooperative in the coordination of effort between the Bureau and the Bar. We sincerely appreciate your assistance in our several programs and greatly appreciate the thoughtfulness in your having Lynn and Tom present at our various meetings.

Again many thanks for your thoughtfulness and interest. With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Walter E. Craig

WALTER E. CRAIG

WEC:hc

REC-121

94-1-369-1715
APR 8 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PER REC UNIT

no reply - acknowledgment
262g Director's letter of 2-26-62.
58 APR 12 1962
H.H.

REC'D-MALONE
FBI

APR 10 11 48 AM '62

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 9 12 54 PM '62
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI

RECEIVED-MOHR
FBI

APR 9 1 16 PM '62

APR 9 11 32 AM '62
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI
APR 9 2 01 PM '62

REC'D-CORR. & TOURS
FBI
APR 9 2 11 PM '62

DIRECTOR
APR 9 1962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4/2/62

FROM : SAC, Miami (80-55, 66-2585)

SUBJECT: ANTI-COMMUNIST SEMINAR,
SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION, IN COOPERATION WITH
THE FLORIDA BAR AND DADE COUNTY
BAR ASSOCIATION, DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL
SKY ROOM, MIAMI, FLORIDA,
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1962.

Registration for the above seminar was held from 12:00 noon, 3/31/62, until 1:15 p.m., 3/31/62. The fee for registration was \$1.00, and a personal envelope containing literature was furnished each individual who registered.

In addition, the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," was given free to the first ones who registered.

The personal envelope furnished to each registrant contained the following material:

1. Writing paper and pencil.
2. FBI material:
 - a. "Shall it be Law or Tyranny" by John Edgar Hoover.
 - b. "A View of Reality" by John Edgar Hoover.
 - c. "Communist Target - Youth," a report by J. Edgar Hoover and published by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
 - d. "Communist Party Line" by J. Edgar Hoover.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2 - Bureau (Encls.
2 - Miami

VKA:JHK

(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-34

EX-103

RECEIVED

APR 3 1962

APR 3 1962

62 APR 25 1962

EXP. PROC.
APR 3 1962

38
JFK
SLB
W
R

94-1-261-1716

- e. "Strategy & Tactics of the Communist Party, USA,"
an address by Assistant Director C. D. DeLoach.

3. Other Material:

- a. "They will Bury Themselves - If We Help Them," an
address by JOHN C. SATTERFIELD, President, American
Bar Association.
- b. "Emphasizing the Positive," an address by SYLVESTER
C. SMITH, JR., President-Elect, American Bar
Association, presented before the American Bankers
Association, Trust Division, February 7, 1962.
- c. Pamphlet on hearings before the Committee on Un-
American Activities, House of Representatives,
86th Congress, 2nd Session, re The Northern
California District of the Communist Party, Part 2,
May 13, 1960.
- d. Pamphlet re same subject as above, Part 3, May 14
and June 10, 1960.
- e. Pamphlet on Report by the Subcommittee to Investigate
the Administration of the Internal Security Act and
other Internal Security Laws to the Committee on the
Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress, 1st Session,
on Contradictions of Communism.
- f. Pamphlet covering hearing before Committee on Un-
American Activities, House of Representatives, 86th
Congress, 1st Session, on the Kremlin's Espionage
and Terror Organizations. Testimony of PETR S.
DERIABIN, former officer of the USSR's Committee of
State Security (K.G.B.).

- g. Pamphlet on hearing before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress, 1st Session, re the Cuban aftermath - Red Seeds Blow South.
- h. Pamphlet on a report by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, re the Communist Led Riots Against the House Committee on Un-American Activities in San Francisco, California, May 12-14, 1960.
- i. Pamphlet on a report, Supplemental to House Report #2228, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Part I, re The Truth About the Film, "Operation Abolition."
- (j. Article "The Co-Conspirators," an educational service of THE WACKENHUT CORPORATION.)
- k. Papers for American Bar Association membership.
- l. Pamphlet entitled "Rules of Procedure," Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. Revised 1961, 87th Congress, 1st Session.

The seminar commenced exactly on time at 1:15 p.m., and at that time there were approximately 800 individuals in attendance.

The opening remarks of the seminar were made by Honorable SYLVESTER SMITH, President-Elect of the ABA. He spoke from 1:15 p.m. until approximately 1:25 p.m. The theme of his short talk was that there are about 110,000 lawyers in the ABA and the Association desired to instill new ideas filled with truth in the minds of citizens to fight Communism. Mr.

SMITH pointed out that the featured speaker that evening would be the Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and that Mr. WALTER was a boyhood friend and a very fine and forceful speaker. He said he would not be at the evening banquet since it was necessary for him to leave at 4:00 p.m. that date for a meeting in another city.

b6
b7C

[redacted] of Miami, Florida, introduced the first panelist, namely WILLIAM B. BARTON, General Counsel, United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. [redacted] in his introduction used only ten minutes and expressed gratitude to the ABA and to the Florida Bar for their cooperation in conducting the seminar.

Mr. WILLIAM B. BARTON next addressed the seminar. His speech was entitled, "Business Looks at Communism." Mr. BARTON pointed out that if Communism came to power, we would have no free labor unions, no lawyers, no right to the ownership of property, no businessmen, no majority, no individual dignity, no religious freedom or freedom of the press, no free elections and no Bill of Rights. Mr. BARTON said that profits are something we must have in our system if it is to survive and thrive. He said, "God grant that we have no misguided politicians to strangle our profit system."

Mr. BARTON in his remarks said that to hate Communism is not enough but we need a properly directed action to combat it. He said he had asked many individuals if they had read "Masters of Deceit" and found that some had read a review of it, others had skimmed through it, and some had read it. Mr. BARTON indicated that we must work harder than that and that this would be a good book to read to begin understanding Communism. He said that adults must reach the young people with conviction and example.

b6
b7C

[redacted] Miami attorney, thanked Mr. BARTON for his remarks and mentioned that the American Bar Association had sent 500 paperback copies of the Director's book, "Masters of Deceit," for distribution at the seminar. He pointed out, too, that each member of the Dade County Bar Association had previously received a copy of this book through the efforts of the Florida Power and Light Company. He suggested that each employer might wish to buy the book for distribution to his employees.

[redacted] a Miami attorney, next introduced the second panelist, namely [redacted], [redacted] who addressed the seminar on the topic, "The Threat of Communist China."

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that we should not overestimate nor should we underestimate the Communist Party threat. He said, however, that we should not ignore the appeal of certain aspects of Communism to certain peoples of the world. He said it was his opinion that Red China today is a real dramatic threat to world peace. He said that the Red Chinese were a dedicated group, firmly convinced that their aims of worldwide Communist domination could be accomplished and principally by war. He especially pointed out the dedicated capable men leading Red China. He said that Red China was following a determined pattern in accomplishing its goals, namely (1) a belief in violence and war, (2) being anti-West and anti-colonial, (3) adopting a hate American campaign, (4) selling of the doctrine of an inevitable victory, (5) accent on organization.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that the United States had taken up the challenge of Communist China and that we had been forceful in our actions concerning it. He said we needed to continue

b6
b7C

our policy with vigor and in his opinion our policy had been correct. [] said that the United States had been accused of pushing Communist China into the arms of Soviet Russia and in his opinion this was a good idea because by pushing them tightly together, they would soon get tired of each other as was the present trend between these two powers. [] said the United States is a central focus of interest of Red China since it is the model of the world.

b6
b7C

Concerning the first two panelists, they spoke until 3:00 p.m., at which time there was a 15 minute intermission.

At 3:15 p.m. sharp, [], a Miami attorney, introduced the third panelist of the seminar, namely Admiral WILLIAM C. MOTT, Judge Advocate General of the United States Navy. His topic was "A Lawyer Looks at Communism."

b6
b7C

Admiral MOTT praised the Florida legislature for being the first in the nation to require a course in Americanism versus Communism in all high schools. He pointed out, however, that the teachers in Florida would encounter many problems and there will be those who say "they teach Communism, therefore they are Communists." Admiral MOTT said it was his opinion that lawyers, educated citizens and parents should be very understanding of the problems of teachers in this new course and that they should all give their public support and sympathy to the teachers. He said "Yes, and even defend them if necessary."

Admiral MOTT said that GUS HALL had recently addressed about 11,000 students at the University of Oregon and this comprised almost the entire student body. He said that GUS HALL lied to the students and did not tell them the truth. Admiral MOTT suggested that lawyers be prepared for such untruths and get up and deny them if said in their locale. He said the lawyers could set up a truth team to go on the platform following such a character and make the record straight.

Following Admiral MOTT's talk, which ended about 4:15 p.m., a question and answer period was held until 5:00 p.m., at which time the group was dismissed punctually.

The questions asked were directed to all panelists and seemed to be very intelligent questions. During the answering of one of the questions, Mr. WILLIAM B. BARTON commented favorably on the FBI saying that the public owed a debt to this organization for exposing the Communists. He said that even though the number of Communists today is small, we should not let down our vigilance since they have always governed through the minority.

A succinct summary concerning this seminar was that it was well attended and the number in attendance was much more than expected. It commenced on time and was most punctual in the schedule throughout the day. It was held atop the Dupont Plaza Hotel in a very beautiful room. The accoustics for the speakers was excellent. The entire seminar was orderly and no one got out of line. There was no commotion whatsoever from start to finish. The WACKENHUT CORPORATION, a private group of investigators, some of whom are former Special Agents, furnished a few guards for the occasion as well as two or three young ladies dressed in the Wackenhut garb to collect questions and to furnish additional pencils and paper to those who needed them.

The seminar was interesting and the panelists were excellent. All were good speakers, well prepared and informed. Each panelist received a healthy ovation at the conclusion of his remarks. Comments by those in attendance were that this was an intelligent, well conducted seminar of merit.

SYLVESTER SMITH remained on the platform from 1:00 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. when he departed for the day. He did not attend the evening banquet for the reasons stated above.

Mr. Smith apparently came to the seminar alone as no one was observed with him.

The seminar dinner was held in the Sky Room at the Dupont Plaza Hotel at 7:00 p.m., 3/31/62. The featured speaker was the Honorable FRANCIS WALTER, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His speech was entitled, "The Bar's Responsibilities to our National Security."

The Toastmaster for the Anti-Communist Seminar Banquet was ROBERT L. FLOYD, Circuit Court Judge, Miami, Florida, and a former Special Agent of the FBI. The principal speaker was introduced by VINCENT C. GIBLIN, a former Circuit Court Judge in Miami and now a practicing attorney.

ROBERT L. FLOYD introduced all of the panelists who had appeared during the afternoon session and pointed out that [redacted] was Chairman and [redacted] was the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the Dade County Bar Association. He also introduced all of the members of this Committee who are also members of the Dade County Bar Association. The dinner program is being enclosed and this lists the members of the Dade County Bar Association who served on the Committee.

b6
b7c

Representative FRANCIS WALTER gave a rather lengthy address. His theme was that the distraction of American law is one of the prime targets of Communism and that the legal profession should be in the front ranks to fight the battle against the Red doctrines. He said that if we lose our law and its machinery, we have no cause to defend. He said that Americans should get the truth to the people in reply to Communist lies about our legislative bodies, our courts, our police and our laws themselves.

Representative WALTER addressed approximately 700 individuals at the Anti-Communist Seminar Banquet. The affair was a sellout and was very orderly from start to finish.

RICHARD W. ERVIN, Attorney General of the State of Florida, did not participate during the afternoon or evening session of the seminar. He was not introduced and therefore it is assumed he was not at the meeting.

SA VINCENT K. ANTLE attended the afternoon session of the seminar and he and SAC Grapp attended the evening session.

The speeches of the panelists and the main speaker of the seminar were recorded, and the entire affair was given excellent television coverage.

Enclosed are newspaper items concerning the seminar.

Secret Reds Expected At Anti-Red Seminar

The Dade County Bar Association expects a liberal sprinkling of dyed-in-the-wool Communists to be scattered through the audience

during the day-long Anti-Communist Seminar at the Dupont Plaza Hotel Saturday.



WALKER

"There's no doubt that a number of secret members of the Communist Party who live in Dade County will be looking over our shoulders as we conduct this informative session," Circuit Judge Robert L. Floyd, said today.

PUBLIC INVITED

Judge Floyd who is chairman of the bar group's committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, added that he didn't expect any overt Red demonstration.

"All the public is invited and I'm sure the Communists will have their representatives there," he said. The FBI also will attend.

Starting at 1 p.m. a panel discussion will be held by Dr. Richard L. Walker, international relations expert at the University of South Carolina; Adm. William C. Mott, U.S. Navy judge advocate general, and William B. Barton, general counsel of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Admission is \$1.

WALTER WATCHED

U.S. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, is the speaker at the \$5 dinner session starting at 7 p.m.

"The Reds keep a close check on Rep. Walter," Judge Floyd point out. "Communist interference at the Un-American Activities hearings in San Francisco resulted in the documentary movie called 'Operation Abolition'."

THE MIAMI NEWS
Miami, Florida
3/29/62

94-1-369-1716
ENCLOSURE

An Anti-Communist Once Called 'Red'

By DICK NELLIUS

Congressman Francis E. Walter, a peppery man who often sees Red, ruefully admitted today he once was labeled a Communist himself.

Walter, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee that has pinned the same tag on hundreds of others, said it was back in depression days when he was a county solicitor in his home state of Pennsylvania.

"I wouldn't foreclose on mortgages and they called me a Communist behind my back," said the 68-year-old congressional leader at his room in Miami Beach's Algers Hotel.

But the white-thatched Walter, committee chairman for the past seven years, didn't mind that as much as being called a Bircher.

Asked if he were a member of the controversial John Birch Society, Walter snapped:



FRANCIS WALTER

'Act Your Age'

"Oh, for goodness' sake. Act your age. I've got as liberal a voting record as any member of Congress."

A congressman for 30 years and now its seventh ranking member, the stocky Democrat hotly defended his committee's controversial film "Operation Abolition."

"How do you fake a moving picture?" he asked. "This was a newsreel, nothing else."

Walter, here on a four-day visit, added that the film on demonstrations at committee hearings in San Francisco in 1960 was "vouched for" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

"Those people who have advocated abolition of the committee are not sincere," he said. "And a vast majority of congressmen recognize that. The committee was reestablished this year without a single vote against it."

Walter took to task those who believe the Communist movement in the U. S. is too small to constitute a real threat.

"This is what the Communists would have us believe," he growled.

Walter will speak at a Kiwanis Club luncheon tomorrow in the Columbus Hotel and at a dinner Saturday night in the Dupont Plaza Hotel, where the Dade County Bar Association is holding a day-long anti-Communist forum.

THE MIAMI NEWS
Miami, Florida
3/29/62

ENCLOSURE

74-1-167-1716

'WRITE YOUR LAWMAKER'

He Warns Of Red Literature

Miamians were urged today to write to Sens. Spessard Holland and George Smathers concerning the amendment to the postal rate bill now pending before the Senate to curb the infiltration of Communist literature into this country through the U. S. mails.

Making the recommendation was Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, who will address the Dade County Bar Association Anti-



WALTER

a propaganda nature and that the U. S. Post Office is powerless to deal with the situation until new legislation is passed.

"One of the propaganda magazines," Rep. Walter said, "is similar to U. S. slick picture magazines. The scenes are pleasing and the photography is beautiful, but it's still a piece of propaganda."

In their bid to break down the American way of life, the Communists are now aiming their propaganda guns at ministers who were born behind the Iron Curtain, as well as their congregations, besieging them with letters and newspapers, ac-

plain brown paper with a return address, in Budapest.

"I don't know how the Communists are getting our names and addresses," he said. "There must be a lot of travel between here and behind the Iron Curtain. Frankly, we're quite disturbed about it."

Postmaster Eugene Dunlap said "nothing of this nature has come to my attention. We don't censor the mail and can do nothing until legislation dealing with the matter is passed."

THE MIAMI NEWS
Miami, Florida
3/31/62

Communism seminar tonight at the Dupont Plaza.

"The amendment (HR 7927) has already passed the House," he said, "and is now before the Senate."

He stated that millions of pieces of Communistic propaganda in the form of letters and papers are coming into the United States regularly to New Orleans via Mexico, to New York and to San Francisco, the latter from Communist China by way of Hong Kong.

According to a release by Church News Service.

★ ★ ★

The Rev. John Paul Nagy, pastor of First United Hungarian Church, 2230 NW 14th St., disclosed that he has been receiving a Communist newspaper from Budapest, Hungary, every week for the past year and that many of his friends and members of his congregation are also on the mailing list.

The papers come wrapped in

★ ★ ★

He pointed out that many refugees from behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains are receiving numerous letters and papers of

ENCLOSURE

94-1-367-1716

REDS SEEK DEATH OF LAW, SAYS WALTER

By JACK OSWALD

The destruction of American law is a prime target of communism, and the legal profession should be in the forefront of the battle against Red doctrines, the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee warned here yesterday.

"If we lose our law and its machinery therefore, we have no cause to defend," Rep. Francis E. Walter told a dinner session of the Anti-Communist Seminar sponsored by the American, Florida and Dade County Bar Associations.

"You are needed to get the truth to the people in reply to Communist lies about our legislative bodies, our courts, our police and our laws themselves — all the vital elements in our rule of law," Walter said to the lawyers among the 700 persons at the dinner in the Dupont Plaza Hotel.

Earlier, Admiral William C. Mott, the Navy's judge advocate general, praised the Florida Legislature for being the first in the nation to require a course in Americanism versus Communism in all high schools.

But Florida teachers are going to have a rough time of it, he prophesied.

"There will be those who say, they teach communism, therefore they are Communists," he said.



FRANCIS WALTER
Speaks Here

It will be up to educated citizens and above all, parents, to be understanding, give public support and sympathy to, and perhaps even defend the teachers, the admiral said.

Red China is probably the

greatest menace to democracy and peace in the world today, said Dr. Richard L. Walker, Far Eastern expert and head of the James F. Byrnes Center of International Relations at the University of South Carolina.

The Red Chinese are a dedicated group, firmly convinced that their aims of worldwide Communist domination can be accomplished only by war, Walker said.

They have singled out America as the symbol of all they hate and seek to overthrow — and in some respects they are achieving their end of undermining our influence in the Far East, he said.

Their cultivation of underdeveloped nations has led to a strong delegation of Red Chinese being sent to Cuba.

"They are the leaders in the Cuban agrarian reform movement," Walker said. "They are trying to set up the same stupid system of communes in Cuba that were a failure in China."

American businessmen should not be browbeaten by Communist propagandists into questioning whether profitmaking is a "sin", said William B. Barton, general counsel of the United States Chamber of Commerce, speaking on "Business Looks at Communism."

"Profits are something we have to have if our system is going to survive and thrive," he said. "God grant that we have no misguided politicians to strangle our profit system."

THE MIAMI NEWS
Miami, Florida
4/1/62

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1716

The Bar Offers A Good Look

AN ANTI-Communist seminar here March 31 will be distinguished by its sponsorship and by the caliber of its lecturers.

The American Bar Association is the sponsor, in cooperation with the Florida Bar and the Dade County Bar Association. The ABA set out last year to conduct such a seminar in each of the 50 states. The first was held in Cincinnati last December, and the second in St. Louis.

The four speakers here will be men of national repute. William B. Barton, general counsel of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will come from Washington to discuss "Business Looks at Communism." Dr. Richard L. Walker, head of the James F. Byrnes Center of International Relations at the University of South Carolina, will talk about "The Threat of Communist China." Adm. William C. Mott, judge advocate general of the U.S. Navy, will speak on "A Lawyer Looks at Communism."

These men will answer written questions for an hour after their lectures. Their part of the program will run from 1 to 5 p.m. at the Du Pont Plaza Hotel.

A dinner is scheduled at 7 p.m., when the speaker will be Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. His topic will be: "The Bar's Responsibility to Our National Security."

We mention the particulars to show that the ABA seminar promises light rather than the heat which is plentiful on the subject of communism.

THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
3/30/62

94-1-367-1716

REDS SEEK DEATH OF LAW, SAYS WALTER

By JACK OSWALD

The destruction of American law is a prime target of communism, and the legal profession should be in the forefront of the battle against Red doctrines, the chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee warned here yesterday.

"If we lose our law and its machinery therefore, we have no cause to defend," Rep. Francis E. Walter told a dinner session of the Anti-Communist Seminar sponsored by the American, Florida and Dade County Bar Associations.

"You are needed to get the truth to the people in reply to Communist lies about our legislative bodies, our courts, our police and our laws themselves — all the vital elements in our rule of law," Walter said to the lawyers among the 700 persons at the dinner in the Dupont Plaza Hotel.

Earlier, Admiral William C. Mott, the Navy's judge advocate general, praised the Florida Legislature for being the first in the nation to require a course in Americanism versus Communism in all high schools.

But Florida teachers are going to have a rough time of it, he prophesied.

"There will be those who say, they teach communism, therefore they are Communists," he said.

It will be up to educated citizens and above all, parents, to be understanding, give public support and sympathy to, and perhaps even defend the teachers, the admiral said.

Red China is probably the

greatest menace to democracy and peace in the world today, said Dr. Richard L. Walker, Far Eastern expert and head of the James F. Byrnes Center of International Relations at the University of South Carolina.

The Red Chinese are a dedicated group, firmly convinced that their aims of worldwide Communist domination can be accomplished only by war, Walker said.

They have singled out America as the symbol of all they hate and seek to overthrow — and in some respects they are achieving their end of undermining our influence in the Far East, he said.

Their cultivation of underdeveloped nations has led to a strong delegation of Red Chinese being sent to Cuba.

"They are the leaders in the Cuban agrarian reform movement," Walker said. "They are trying to set up the same stupid system of communes in Cuba that were a failure in China."

American businessmen should not be browbeaten by Communist propagandists into questioning whether profitmaking is a "sin", said William B. Barton, general counsel of the United States Chamber of Commerce, speaking on "Business Looks at Communism."

"Profits are something we have to have if our system is going to survive and thrive," he said. "God grant that we have no misguided politicians to strangle our profit system."

THE MIAMI NEWS
Miami, Florida

Date: 4/1/62

ENCLOSURE 94-1-369-1716

Lawyers Sponsor Seminar

More Anti-Communism Scheduled at Hotel

The third in a series of nationwide seminars on communism will be held today at the Dupont Plaza Hotel by the Dade County, Florida and American Bar Associations.

With more than 600 one-dollar tickets already sold Friday night, local bar officials were hoping for a near-capacity crowd.

The session begins at 1 p.m. with a panel discussion by Dr. Richard L. Walker, head of the University of South Carolina's international relations center; Admiral William C. Mott, Navy judge advocate general; and Wil-

Ham B. Barton, general counsel of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Rep. Francis E. Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, will speak following a dinner at 7 p.m. His topic: "The Bar's Responsibility to Our National Security."

Tickets for the banquet are \$5. The program, patterned after seminars already held in Cincinnati and St. Louis, will be in the hotel's Sky Room. Tickets will be sold at the door on a first-come, first-served basis.

THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
3/31/62

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1716

Three Reds Spotted At Rally

By E. V. W. JONES
Herald Staff Writer

A capacity audience of 850 persons attended the Florida and Dade County Bar Association's Anti-Communist Seminar Saturday, and Det. Capt. Lee Napier said three of them were Communists.

Napier said he spotted the three as they came in, paid the \$1 admission charge, and quietly seated themselves.

"They won't make any trouble," he correctly predicted in advance. "They're here to get a line on the anti-Communist tide."

Mayor Robert King High agreed that Miami had its share of Communists and said that while they are quietest they will bear watching.

The other hundreds that jammed the Sky Room at the Dupont Plaza Hotel included many attorneys and their families; judges; Catholic sisters, off-duty policemen and average citizens. Circuit Judge Joe Eaton sat on the floor in the back of the room when all seats were filled.

Speakers described the Communist threat through deceit, bloodshed, betrayal of ideals and enslavement of humanity. Reds call for war on free peoples while accusing Western champions of freedom of being warmongers, they said.

"Communists are not 10-feet tall," said Dr. Richard L. Walker, head of the James F. Byrnes Center of International Relations at the University of South Carolina.

Sylvester Smith, of West Orange, N.J., who takes office as president of the American Bar Association in the national convention at San Francisco in August, told the group that hating communism isn't enough.

He urged everyone to read FBI chieftain J. Edgar Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit."

"Make your anti-Communist feeling known to young people," he urged. "Set a good example when you go abroad, and while doing business abroad."

Circuit Judge Robert L. Floyd was chairman of the Bar groups' committee for the one-day event, including a night banquet addressed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs.

The congressman declared that all the safeguards of freedom—the Constitution, courts, law enforcement and law itself—would be abolished under Communist rule.

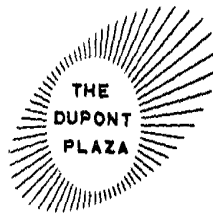
Miami Herald
Miami, Florida
Date 4/1/62

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1716

94-1-369-1716

ENCLOSURE



DINNER PROGRAM

*

ANTI-COMMUNIST SEMINAR BANQUET

SPONSORED BY THE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

IN COOPERATION WITH

THE FLORIDA BAR AND DADE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

MARCH 31, 1962

7 P.M.

SKY ROOM

Menu

Supreme of Fresh Florida Fruit

*

Hearts of Celery and Olives

*

Roast Vermont Turkey,
on bed of Browned Rice

*

Cranberry Sauce

*

Au Gratin Potatoes

*

French Cut String Beans, Amandine

*

Mixed Green Salad, Tomato Wedges,
Vinaigrette Dressing

*

Frozen Alaska, Strawberry Sauce

*

Coffee, Tea or Milk

ANTI-COMMUNIST SEMINAR BANQUET

MARCH 31, 1962

7 P.M.

*

Toastmaster Honorable Robert L. Floyd

Invocation His Excellency Coleman F. Carroll,
Bishop of the Diocese of Miami

Introduction of Speaker Honorable Vincent C. Giblin

Speaker Honorable Francis E. Walter
Subject: "The Bar's Responsibilities To Our National Security"

Closing Prayer Doctor George A. Foster,
Superintendent of the Miami District
of The Methodist Church

DADE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST TACTICS,
STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES

SAMUEL J. POWERS, JR. -- CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM T. KRUGLAK, II -- VICE-CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS

*

Cromwell A. Anderson
Judge Frederick N. Barad
E. N. Claughton, Jr.
Joe Creel
Walter E. Dence
Carlos B. Fernandez
Judge Robert L. Floyd
Judge Vincent C. Giblin
Judge Phillip Goldman
Edmond J. Gong

William L. Gray, III
James L. Guilmartin
Louis J. Hector
William A. Lane, Sr.
John G. McKay, Jr.
Nestor Morales
Richard A. Pallot
Judge J. Gwynn Parker
Louis A. Sabatino
Harold C. Knecht, Jr.

94-1-369-1716

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *gm*

DATE: 4/12/62

FROM : H. L. Edwards *hw*

SUBJECT: ~~AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)~~
~~SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST~~
~~TACTICS, STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES~~
~~GRANT FROM LILLY FOUNDATION~~

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

[] has forwarded to me a copy of a letter he received dated 3/13/62 from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, concerning the fact that Lilly Endowment approved a grant of \$36,000 for the program of the Special Committees on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives and Education in the Contrast Between Liberty Under Law and Communism. Although this is just a fraction of the over-all budget of this program of \$530,700, the letter indicates the Lilly Foundation grant is earmarked for "Institute for development and orientation of leadership" because of Lilly's intense interest in that phase. The copy of the Lilly letter is attached.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

I had reported previously that the Richardson Foundation had given \$25,000 [] Committee. The Lilly grant now makes the total grant for the anti-communist work \$51,000.

[] and ABA President Satterfield are still continuing efforts to obtain additional grants in order to expand and carry on the work in this field.

ACTION:

Information.

*This is beginning to
 look like
 a rocket*

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

HLE:mgj

(3)

51 APR 30 1962

91-1-367-1717
10 APR 25 1962

LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC.

333 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

March 13, 1962

[Redacted Address]

Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear [Redacted Name]

b6
b7C
b7D

It is my pleasure to advise you that the Lilly Endowment yesterday approved a grant of \$36,000 to the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education, to be used to support the program of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives and Education in the Contrast between Liberty under Law and Communism. For the sake of abbreviation, I refer to this program as "Project Bar Leadership."

Although the use of this grant is unrestricted insofar as its application to any particular segment of your over-all budget for this project of \$530,700, we selected the figure of \$36,000 listed as the amount for the Institutes for Development and Orientation of Leadership, because of our intense interest in this phase of your program.

While we recognize that your budget is a three-year budget covering the period 1962 - 1965, we shall make this grant payable in the year 1962. You may expect our check in the amount of \$36,000 before the end of March.

We congratulate you and Mr. Satterfield and your associates in undertaking this excellent program to awaken the nation's lawyers to the threat we face from the evil Communist conspiracy, and to train many of them to take an active leadership role in their communities in educating others.

We wish this program the very best of success, and we are confident that, given the leadership of you and Mr. Satterfield and Mr. Smith, this program will be very beneficial to our country.

Sincerely yours,

John S. Lynn
John S. Lynn

General Manager

cc-Mr. John C. Satterfield

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten:
4/13/62 HLE:mjg
rm

Handwritten: 94-1-369-1717

REC-40

April 2, 1962

94-1-369-1718
[Redacted]
Lawyer Placement Information Service
American Bar Association
1155 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of March 27, 1962, with enclosures, has been received, and I want to thank you for making this material available to me. Your kind offer of assistance is deeply appreciated, and my associates and I sincerely hope that your Service is successful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent

In November, 1961, [Redacted] Director of Activities of the American Bar Association, requested the Bureau's views regarding potential problems caused by the Lawyer Placement Information Service through Inspector H. Lynn Edwards. Bureau cooperation was extended and various suggestions were made at that time and the forms were checked by the Forms Management Desk and the Legal Research Desk, as well as the Applicant and Placement Units. The Chicago Office has been instructed to maintain active liaison with this group and our applicant requirements have been previously furnished them. The incoming letter appears to be a form type and, therefore, a simple acknowledgment is deemed appropriate. No further action is necessary by the Bureau.

MAILED 20
APR 2 - 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

6 MAY 1 1962
TELETYPE UNIT

LAWYER PLACEMENT INFORMATION SERVICE
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE HYDE PARK 3-6333

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

March 27, 1962

LAW DAY U.S.A.
MAY 1st

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, District of Columbia

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Because of the needs in government for highly qualified legal personnel, we thought you would like to be informed about the new national Lawyer Placement Information Service which was inaugurated January 2, 1962, by the American Bar Association.

Enclosed are copies of a brochure which describes the activities of the Service and the manner in which it can be utilized. Also included are several Opening for Lawyer forms. When you have a requirement for qualified legal personnel you need only to complete a copy of the form and return it to this office, where it will be coded into our special record system for quick comparison with the backgrounds of qualified lawyers who are registered with us.

In this way, our Service will perform a prior screening of those persons who are interested in government work but whose qualifications may not meet your requirements. The only resumes of candidates which will require your attention are those who appear to meet your basic specifications.

There is no fee for this Service to governmental organizations. The American Bar Association is pleased to furnish this assistance free to all agencies of government as a public service in order to assure the best possible utilization of the legal talent of the nation.

Yours very truly,

Lawyer Placement Information Service

25 APR 24 1962

EXP. PROC.

MAR 29 1962

ENCLOSURE

CMM
encl

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ack 4-2-62
RFP: yop

116

b6
b7c

369-1112

Please complete and return to:
Lawyer Placement Information Service
American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

OPENING FOR LAWYER

DATE: _____

(Please Print or Type)

Name of Employer: _____ Tel. No.: _____

Person to Contact
Last Name: _____ First: _____ Middle: _____

Title: _____

Street Address: _____ City: _____ Zone: _____ State: _____

May we give name and copy of this form to prospective applicants? Yes _____ No _____

INSTRUCTIONS

Careful completion of this form will enable the American Bar Association's Lawyer Placement Information Service to most efficiently meet your needs as an employer. Please read the questionnaire before completing any of the sections in order to save time and avoid duplication.

POSITION CATEGORIES

For purposes of assisting in the determination of categories in which the position will fall, the following have been provided. The general categories section is for the purpose of indicating the overall area to be checked in which your "opening" will fall. The specialties within categories section should be checked to indicate the specialty or specialties of experience which will be required by the duties to be performed.

GENERAL CATEGORIES

- 1. Corporation..... ☐
- 2. Government..... ☐
- 3. Law Office Practice..... ☐
- 4. Other..... ☐

SPECIALTIES WITHIN CATEGORIES

- 1. Administrative Law..... ☐
- 2. Admiralty..... ☐
- 3. Aeronautics—Space..... ☐
- 4. Anti-trust..... ☐
- 5. Associations—Professional or Trade..... ☐
- 6. Atomic Energy..... ☐
- 7. Banking and Commercial Law..... ☐
- 8. Bankruptcy..... ☐
- 9. Communications..... ☐
- 10. Copyright..... ☐
- 11. Corporation..... ☐
- 12. Criminal..... ☐
- 13. Domestic Relations..... ☐
- 14. General Practice..... ☐

- 15. Government Contracts..... ☐
- 16. Insurance..... ☐
- 17. International Law..... ☐
- 18. Investments..... ☐
- 19. Labor..... ☐
- 20. Mineral..... ☐
- 21. Motor Carriers..... ☐
- 22. Negligence—Defendant..... ☐
- 23. Negligence—Plaintiff..... ☐
- 24. Patent..... ☐
- 25. Real Estate..... ☐
- 26. Research, Writing and Editorial..... ☐
- 27. Taxation..... ☐
- 28. Teaching..... ☐
- 29. Trademark..... ☐
- 30. Trial..... ☐
- 31. Trust..... ☐
- 32. Utilities—Gas, Electric, Others..... ☐
- 33. Wills, Estate Planning and Probate..... ☐
- 34. Workmens Compensation..... ☐
- 35. Other: _____ ☐

ENCLOSURE

94-1-369-1718

DESCRIPTION OF POSITION AVAILABLE

Please provide adequate detail, including title, nature of work, responsibilities and other elements.

SPECIFICATIONS

Compensation:

1. Salary Range _____
2. Bonus _____
3. Fringe Benefits _____

Age Range: _____

Education Required: _____

Experience Required: _____

Other Requirements: _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Description of office, firm or business: _____

2. Geographic Location: _____

3. Date Position to be Filled: _____

4. How did you learn of the American Bar Association's Lawyer Placement Information Service? _____

149

94 1-269-1718

ENCLOSURE



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

NEW

**Lawyer Placement
Information Service**

94-1-369-1718

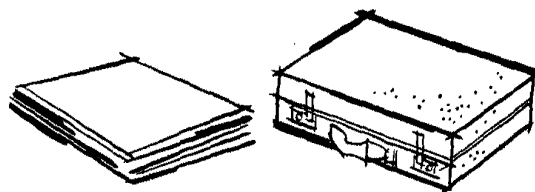
Here is a practical way to help lawyer and employer find each other for their mutual benefit

What it is. The ABA service provides an exchange of information between prospective employer and employee on a national basis.

The ABA Lawyer Placement Information Service is entirely for information, providing prospective employers with the background of lawyers on file who have qualifications to meet their requirements.

The service cooperates with lawyers in providing them with information of suitable openings as they become known.

Lawyer and employer are free and independent to make their own decisions. The service is not designed to conduct personal interviews or recommend one applicant or employer over another.



Who is eligible. Any lawyer looking for a position and who is a member of ABA may use this service.

Any law office or firm, corporate organization and local, state or federal government agency, looking for lawyers, may use the service—whether or not they are ABA members.

Low registration fees. Lawyers looking for employment pay \$1.00 registration fee. Prospective employers pay \$25.00 registration fee for each job listed. Governmental agencies pay no registration fee for listing openings.

These fees, not refundable, cover only a portion of the Association's costs to render this service.

Expiration date Registration fees for lawyer or employer cover the period to August 30, 1962—or until prior completion of the search.

Registration. It is quick and easy to register. Just write to:

Lawyer Placement
Information Service
American Bar Association
1155 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Writer is requested to state: 1. Name and address. 2. Whether applicant or employer. 3. Whether or not writer is a member of ABA.

When inquiries are received, forms for registration and information are supplied, for completion and return with registration fee.

All information is coded into a specially designed system. Qualifications and requirements are quickly matched, and given careful analysis.

Applicant's resume is given to prospective employer without identifying name, if desired. Applicant is kept advised of referrals. Employer's identity is released only when authorized.

ABA should be notified of all changes so the service may operate efficiently.

Invitation to use. The ABA Lawyer Placement Information Service is planned and operated to provide prompt, experienced help to both lawyers and employers.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 East Sixtieth Street

Chicago 37, Illinois

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4/4/62

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE
ON CRIME (PROPOSED)
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

As previously reported in a memorandum of 3/14/62 to me from Inspector H. L. Edwards, re: "National District Attorneys' Association, Midwinter Conference, New Orleans, March 7-10, 1962," Mr. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., President-elect of the ABA is personally urging the NDAA, the ABA, "and all other public bodies" to recommend that the Attorney General call a conference on crime. Smith's basis for this suggestion is that the National Conference on Crime called by Attorney General Cummings in 1934 was "most fruitful" in that it brought about improved methods of dealing with crime, and more important, brought the problem of crime to nationwide attention. On the referenced memorandum from Edwards to me, you said "I suggest Edwards point out to Smith need for conference does not exist," and the Director said "I concur. H." Set out below are the arguments which we believe to be most convincing on the point that an Attorney General's conference on crime is not needed. Summarized, these arguments are: (1) previous crime conferences called by two different Attorneys General have had virtually no tangible result; (2) the present Attorney General and the Congress are already handling the problem in the Federal sphere and are doing it so completely that a conference called by the Attorney General would be anti-climactic; (3) law enforcement forces are so much more capable now than in 1934 that their efficiency is hardly comparable with conditions existing then; (4) there is no lack of publicity on the current crime situation and hence no need to call a conference for the purpose of publicizing it; (5) the conference would be premature for the ABA.

PREVIOUS CRIME CONFERENCES HAVE HAD VIRTUALLY NO TANGIBLE RESULT

The National Conference on Crime which was called by Attorney General Cummings was held in Washington in December, 1934. Months before the Conference assembled, all the important Federal legislation designed to bring the bad criminal situation of that period under control had already been passed. In proof of this statement, note the following statutes and the dates on which they became law:

Assaulting Federal Officers, Public Law 73-280, enacted May 18, 1934

Extortion messages sent in interstate commerce, Public Law 73-231, enacted May 18, 1934

1 - Mr. Edwards
 DJD:njf (4)

1 -

b6
b7c

Malone to Mohr Memo

RE: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed)

Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution, Public Law 73-233, enacted May 18, 1934
Federal Bank Robbery Statute, Public Law 73-235, enacted May 18, 1934
National Stolen Property Act, Public Law 73-246, enacted May 22, 1934
Anti-Racketeering in Interstate Commerce, Public Law 73-376, enacted June 18, 1934
Federal Statute Granting FBI Power of Arrest, Public Law 73-402, enacted June 18, 1934
National Firearms Act, Public Law 73-474, enacted June 26, 1934.

No significant Federal anticrime legislation was passed by the 74th Congress which sat from January, 1935, to June, 1936. This is strong proof that the December, 1934, National Conference on Crime was anticlimactic in that it followed the passage of significant legislation and generated none at all.

The Attorney General's Conference on Organized Crime called by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, which met in Washington in February, 1950, also produced virtually no tangible result. A review of the legislation of the Federal anticrime legislation passed by the 81st Congress which was in Session during 1950 and 1951, shows the only significant act initiated and passed from that Congress was Public Law 81-906, prohibiting the interstate transportation of slot machines, enacted January 2, 1951. The passage of such legislation was recommended in a Report of the Subcommittee on Federal Legislation of the Attorney General's Conference held in February, 1950, but this is the only tangible result in the Federal sphere and may be likened to the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE CONGRESS ARE ALREADY ATTACKING THE CRIME PROBLEM

In 1961 and 1962 we are witnessing the same sort of development which happened in 1934 prior to the National Conference on Crime called in December of that year--the passage of many bills designed to bring crime under control. Note the following statutes passed by the 87th Congress and enacted into law during 1961:

Crimes Aboard Aircraft (hijacking, carrying weapons,

Malone to Mohr Memo

RE: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed)

imparting false information), Public Law 87-197, approved September 5, 1961

Interstate Transportation of Wagering Information, (prohibiting use of wire communications for this purpose), Public Law 87-216, approved September 13, 1961

Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia, Public Law 87-218, approved September 13, 1961

Destruction of Interstate Property, (prohibits destruction of, or injury to, certain property moving in interstate or foreign commerce), Public Law 87-221, approved September 13, 1961

Interstate Travel or Transportation in Aid of Racketeering, Public Law 87-228, approved September 13, 1961

Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles--False Report, Public Law 87-338, approved October 3, 1961

Federal Firearms Act (amends the act to prohibit interstate shipment of weapons to and from persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year), Public Law 87-342, approved October 3, 1961

Fugitive Felon Act (broadened to include all state felonies), Public Law 87-368, approved October 4, 1961

Interstate Transportation of Fraudulent State Tax Stamps, Public Law 87-371, approved October 4, 1961

In addition to the above bills enacted into law, there are the following now before Congress and designed to increase the power of the Government over crime:

S. 1658, to broaden the act relating to interstate transportation of slot machines to include devices other than slot machines;

S. 1665 to punish obstruction of investigation by threats, injury or attempts against persons furnishing information;

H. R. 7037 to provide that venue for offenses not committed in any district, as on the high seas, may be in the district of the last known residence of the person, in addition to the district in which first found or first brought;

S. 1954 to punish escape from custody, or attempted escape, of juvenile delinquents;

Malone to Mohr Memo

RE: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed)

H. R. 1154 to place recording devices in aircraft as an aid to air accident investigations, which would cover sabotage, bombings, etc.;
S. 2183 to permit wiretapping by Federal officers.

In view of the foregoing laws already enacted and the bills already pending, it would appear that a national conference on crime called now would be as anticlimactic as the one called in December, 1934, after all the anticrime legislation of that year had been enacted into law.

POLICE EFFICIENCY IS VASTLY IMPROVED OVER 1934

One of Mr. Smith's indicated objectives is to improve the efficiency of law enforcement action against crime, as he thinks this was done in the 1934 Conference. He fails to realize that the efficiency of law enforcement in 1962 is so vastly improved over that of 1934 as to be no longer comparable. In other words, the need which existed in 1934 is no longer present.

To say nothing of the vastly extended range and efficiency of the FBI, the organization and operation of law enforcement in the states is far better than in 1934. Since the latter^{year}, we have seen the organization of state police units on a vast scale and the development of both those units and the city police to the point where they have personnel, training schools and communications systems which make their present action against crime highly professional in contrast to the forces available in 1934. The professional quality of state and local police is tremendously aided by the cooperative services of the FBI, all of which have come into being since the middle 1930s. In 1934, the FBI Laboratory, established on November 24, 1932, was little more than a few microscopes, but today it covers the field of scientific criminal investigation and is available to every authorized law enforcement officer in the United States. The Identification Division provides the fingerprint services undreamed of in 1934. The FBI's police training system, and principally the FBI National Academy established on July 29, 1935, brings the latest knowledge and techniques to law enforcement officers all over the country. The uniform crime reporting system provides a constant measurement by which police agencies in all but the smallest villages can measure the progress of crime both in their areas and in the nation as a whole. The result of all these services is a cooperative law enforcement system which dwarfs into insignificance that which was available in 1934, and whose operation does not suggest any need for hypodermics injected by a conference of a few days in Washington, D. C.

Malone to Mohr Memo

RE: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed)

THERE IS NO LACK OF PUBLICITY ON THE CRIME SITUATION

Mr. Smith's references to the 1934 Conference on crime indicate an opinion on his part that perhaps the principal value of that conference was to publicize the existing criminal situation. There is certainly no need for any such publicity today. The revelations of the Kefauver Committee and those of various senators and of the present administration and the Attorney General's testimony before Congress and otherwise have created news on a nationwide scale and left no doubt in the public mind that crime is a continuing problem. The newspapers follow the reports compiled and issued under the uniform crime reporting system and publicize crime figures and news stories, to say nothing of the frequent editorial comments. He would perhaps be closer to the fact to say that in recent years the public has been satiated with crime news.

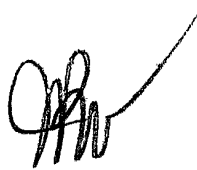
A CRIME CONFERENCE WOULD BE PREMATURE FOR THE ABA

The ABA through its affiliate, the American Bar Foundation, has been conducting a survey on the administration of criminal justice in the United States. The results of this survey have not yet been compiled and issued. It would seem premature for the ABA to call a conference on crime until it had sufficiently completed its own work to be in a position to draw conclusions and make recommendations on the basis of its findings.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Inspector H. L. Edwards use the approach indicated above in pointing out to Mr. Smith that a national crime conference is not needed at this time.

*See Comm Memo
Edwards to Malone
4/13/62
DTE/nif*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone

DATE: 4/13/62

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE
ON CRIME (PROPOSED)
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)SYNOPSIS

As I previously advised you in my memorandum of 3/14/62, re: "National District Attorneys' Association, Midwinter Conference, New Orleans, March 7-10, 1962," Mr. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., President-elect of the ABA is personally urging the National District Attorneys' Association, the ABA "and all other public bodies" to recommend that the Attorney General call a conference on crime. Smith thinks the conference called by Attorney General Cummings in 1934 was "most fruitful" in that it brought about improved methods of combating crime and, more important, brought the problem of crime to nationwide attention. I suggested to Smith that he not take any action on this proposal until we can talk about it, there being reason to believe that this is not the time for such a conference. I did not give him any specifics. Smith has dropped me a note concerning his speech at the FBI National Academy graduation exercises in June, and in the note he also said that he expects to be in Washington, D. C., prior to June 6 and hopes he can discuss the National Crime Conference idea with the Director because he wants to get the Director's ideas before taking any other action on this matter, such as possibly speaking to the Attorney General.

I will be with Smith at the National Association of Attorneys' General meeting in San Juan on April 21-25 next, and will endeavor to handle this matter with him in such a manner that there will be no necessity of the Director taking any time to do so, but if Smith insists on seeing the Director, I will find out when he will be in town and submit a memorandum in case the Director wishes to see him.

Summarized, the arguments against a National Crime Conference are as follows:

1. Previous crime conferences called by Attorney General Cummings in 1934 and by Attorney General McGrath in 1950, produced virtually no tangible results. The 1934 conference produced no legislation, all of the pertinent Federal statutes which gave the Bureau its basic powers having been passed earlier that year. The 1950 conference recommended the law prohibit the interstate transportation of slot machines which was passed about a year later, but the conference had no other tangible result.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Edwards

DJD:njf

(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

b6
b7c

Edwards to Malone Memo

RE: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed)

2. The present Attorney General and the Congress are already handling the problem in the Federal sphere as to publicity and the passage of various laws. A conference called by the Attorney General now would be something of an anticlimax.

3. Law enforcement forces and the cooperation between them through the cooperative services of the FBI are so much more effective now than in 1934 ~~and~~ that their efficiency is hardly comparable with conditions existing then.

4. As a result of publicity which began with the Kefauver Committee and still continues, there is no lack of public news on the crime situation and, hence, no need to call a conference for the purpose of publicizing it.

5. The conference would be premature for the ABA because their affiliate, the American Bar Foundation, has not completed its survey of the administration of criminal justice in the U. S. and, hence, the ABA is in no position to be specific on what needs to be done and what defects there are in the present system.

There is attached a separate memorandum dated April 4, 1962, from you to Mr. Mohr, re: Attorney General's Conference on Crime (Proposed), American Bar Association, which sets out the above arguments in greater detail for the Director's use if he wishes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That I be authorized to discuss the above arguments against a National Crime Conference with Smith at the meeting of the National Association of Attorneys' General in Puerto Rico later this month.

Jo
me
2
York
AM
Q
7th
Bull
V

EX 107
REC- 56

94-1-369-1721
April 25, 1962

[redacted]
Director
Southwest Business Mens Association
2343 Livernois
Detroit 10, Michigan

Dear [redacted]:

Your telegram of April 23, 1962, has been received.

The pamphlet to which you referred is not published by this Bureau; however, your communication has been called to the attention of representatives of the American Bar Association.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent and no record of his organization. It is noted his organization is not listed in the current Detroit telephone directory. It has been determined the pamphlet referred to by correspondent is being distributed by the American Bar Association (ABA) through its headquarters in Chicago. The statement by the Director in this pamphlet is correct and was furnished to the ABA by letter dated 2-12-62. SA [redacted] of the Training and Inspection Division advised [redacted] of the local ABA office of correspondent's telegram on 4-23-62. It is noted the correspondent is correct in his statement that an error appears in the pamphlet. This error has nothing to do with the FBI.

MAILED 5
APR 25 1962
FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RLR:jld
RECEIVED DIVISION
(3)
60 MAY 8 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 25 4 08 PM '62

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 23 1962
WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BIA003 207A EST APR 23 62 DEA006

DE LLB031 NL PD DETR

IT MICH 22

J EDGAR HOOVER, PERSONAL DLY ONLY

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHDC

FREEDOM UNDER LAW LAW DAY USA MAY 1ST TOP OF LEFT HAND OF INSIDE
COVER READ LAST SENTENCE WHICH IS NO PART OF THE PREAMBLE OF
OUR CONSTITUTION THE WORDS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE A PART OF
THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THIS
SENTENCE IS OUT OF ORDER THESE PAMPHLETS SHOULD BE RECALLED
OR REPLACED BEFORE MAY 1ST

b6
b7C

REC- 56 24-1-369-1721

DIRECTOR OF SOUTHWEST BUSINESS MENS ASSN DETROIT

MICH OFFICE 2343 LIVERNOIS DETROIT 10

LAW LAW DAY USA 1 1 2343 10.

MR. MOHR FOR THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4/26/62

FROM : J. F. Malone

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
CRIMINAL LAW SECTION

OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Major Dennis A. York, Corresponding Secretary for the Criminal Law Section, has written to all officers and the council of this section, requesting their views on Senate Bill 2813. As you are aware, S. 2813 is the Administration's proposal for control of state and Federal law enforcement wire tapping. Inspector H. L. Edwards, as a member of the council, received a copy of this letter with a request for his views on this proposed legislation. The Bureau has analyzed S. 2813 which was introduced by Senator McClellan 2/7/62. It is the Bureau's view, as set forth by memorandum F. J. Baumgardner to W. C. Sullivan, dated February 6, 1962, and by memorandum C. A. Evans to Mr. Belmont dated 1/5/62, that while this proposed Bill would permit wire tapping under certain specified conditions under the Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information (ITWI) and Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering (ITAR), which would be of benefit to the Bureau, it would still be a departure from established policy. The Bureau's viewpoint is that the Bureau policy concerning wire tapping which has been to refrain from utilizing wire taps in any cases other than those involving national security, kidnaping and extortion matters where human life is in jeopardy, is the soundest policy. Our views on this matter have been made known to the Attorney General. On 3/29/62, Attorney General Kennedy testified in favor of this bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Since the Attorney General has publicly declared his position on this matter it is felt that we should defer to the Department's expressed position. York indicated that if nothing was heard from a member, he would assume there was no objection to the Bill.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Edwards make no contact with York regarding views on S. 2813.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

TDW:spd:skm

(4)

Enclosure

REC-10 94-7-369-7722
MAY 1 1962

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-11111

50 MAY 9 1962
ENCLOSURE
52813
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
MAY 10 1962

149

94-1-369-1722

ENCLOSURE

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2813

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 7, 1962

Mr. McCLELLAN (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. ERVIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To prohibit wiretapping by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers engaged in the investigation or prevention of specified categories of criminal offenses, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Wire Inter-
4 ception Act".

5 FINDINGS

6 SEC. 2. On the basis of its own investigations and of
7 published studies, the Congress makes the following findings:

8 (a) Wire communications are normally conducted
9 through the use of facilities which form part of an interstate

1 network. The same facilities are used for interstate and
2 intrastate communications. In order effectively to protect
3 the integrity of interstate communications and the privacy
4 of parties to such communications it is necessary for the
5 Congress to prohibit interception of any wire communica-
6 tion using such facilities and to define on a uniform basis
7 the circumstances and conditions under which such intercep-
8 tion is permitted.

9 (b) Existing law prohibiting interception and disclo-
10 sure of wire communications has not been effective to pre-
11 serve the integrity of the Nation's wire communications sys-
12 tems. There is inconsistency among the laws of different
13 States relating to wiretapping and there is extensive wire-
14 tapping without legal sanction. Additional legislation is
15 needed to provide adequate protection against improper in-
16 terception of wire communications, and to regulate such
17 interception in the limited area in which it should be
18 permitted.

19 (c) Modern criminals make extensive use of the tele-
20 phone and telegraph as a direct instrumentality of crime and
21 as means of conducting criminal business. In some circum-
22 stances, interception of wire communications in order to ob-
23 tain evidence of the commission of crime is a necessary aid
24 to effective law enforcement.

25 (d) Wiretapping may invade the privacy, not only of

1 the suspected criminal, but of innocent persons using the
 2 tapped facility. Accordingly, the privilege of wiretapping
 3 should be limited to certain major offenses, and accompanied
 4 by safeguards to insure that the interception is justified and
 5 that the information obtained thereby is not misused.

6 INTERCEPTION AND DISCLOSURE OF WIRE COMMUNICA-
 7 TIONS-PROHIBITED

8 SEC. 3. Except as otherwise specifically provided by this
 9 Act, it shall be unlawful for any person to—

10 (1) willfully intercept, attempt to intercept, or pro-
 11 cure any other person to intercept or attempt to inter-
 12 cept, any wire communication; or

13 (2) willfully disclose or attempt to disclose to any
 14 other person the contents of any wire communication if
 15 the person disclosing that information knows or has
 16 reason to know that that information was obtained
 17 through the interception of a wire communication; or

18 (3) willfully use or attempt to use the contents of
 19 any wire communication if the person using that infor-
 20 mation knows or has reason to know that that informa-
 21 tion was obtained through the interception of a wire
 22 communication:

23 *Provided*, That it shall not be unlawful under this Act for an
 24 operator of a switchboard, or an officer, agent, or employee
 25 of any communication common carrier, whose facilities are

1 used in the transmission of a wire communication to intercept,
2 disclose or use that communication in the normal course of
3 his employment while engaged in any activity which is a
4 necessary incident of the rendition of service.

5 Violations of this section shall be punished as provided
6 in section 1362, title 18, United States Code.

7 EVIDENCE OBTAINED FROM UNAUTHORIZED

8 INTERCEPTION NOT ADMISSIBLE

9 SEC. 4. Whenever any wire communication has been
10 intercepted by any person, no part of the contents of that
11 communication obtained through that interception and no
12 evidence derived therefrom may be received in evidence in
13 any proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, depart-
14 ment, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative commit-
15 tee, or other authority of the United States or any State or
16 political subdivision thereof if the disclosure of that informa-
17 tion would be in violation of section 3 of this Act.

18 AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN INTERCEPTION OF WIRE

19 COMMUNICATIONS

20 SEC. 5. (a) The Attorney General may authorize the
21 Federal Bureau of Investigation to intercept wire com-
22 munications if he determines in his sole discretion, and
23 certifies in his authorization, that there is reasonable ground
24 for belief that:

25 (1) any offense punishable by death or by im-

1 prisonment for more than one year under chapter 37,
2 105, or 115 of title 18 of the United States Code or
3 sections 224 to 227, inclusive, of the Atomic Energy Act
4 of 1954 (68 Stat. 921), as amended, or conspiracy to
5 commit any such offense, has been, is being, or is about
6 to be committed;

7 (2) the commission of such offense presents a seri-
8 ous threat to the security of the United States;

9 (3) facts concerning that offense may be ob-
10 tained through such interception of the described wire
11 communications;

12 (4) use of the procedure specified in subsection
13 (b) of this section would be prejudicial to the national
14 interest; and

15 (5) no other means are readily available for ob-
16 taining such information.

17 ~~(b) The Attorney General, or any Assistant Attorney~~
18 General of the Department of Justice specially designated by
19 the Attorney General, may authorize an application to a
20 Federal judge of competent jurisdiction for, and such judge,
21 after making the findings required by section 8 (c) of this
22 Act, may grant, in conformity with section 8 of this Act,
23 leave to permit the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or any
24 Federal agency having investigative responsibility for the
25 crimes set forth in this subsection, to intercept wire com-

1 munications when such interception may provide evidence
2 of—

3 (1) any offense enumerated in subsection (a) of
4 this section;

5 (2) any offense involving murder, kidnaping, or
6 extortion under title 18 of the United States Code;

7 (3) any offense under section 201, 202, 1084, or
8 1952 of title 18 of the United States Code;

9 (4) any offense under any law of the United States
10 involving the manufacture, importation, receiving, con-
11 cealment, buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in nar-
12 cotic drugs or marihuana; or

13 (5) any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing
14 offenses.

15 (c) The attorney general of any State or the principal
16 prosecuting attorney for any political subdivision thereof,
17 if such person is authorized by a statute of that State to
18 make application to a State court judge of competent juris-
19 diction for leave to intercept wire communications, may
20 apply for, and such State judge, after making the findings
21 required by section 8 (c) of this Act, may grant, in con-
22 formity with section 8 of this Act, leave to intercept wire
23 communications within that State when such action may
24 provide evidence of the commission of the crimes of murder,

1 kidnaping, extortion, bribery, or dealing in narcotic drugs
2 or marihuana, in violation of the laws of that State, or any
3 conspiracy involving the foregoing offenses.

4 AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN DISCLOSURE AND USE OF
5 INTERCEPTED WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

6 SEC. 6. (a) Any investigative or law enforcement
7 officer, who has obtained knowledge of the contents of any
8 wire communication in accordance with this Act, may dis-
9 close such contents to another investigative or law enforce-
10 ment officer to the extent that such disclosure is appropriate
11 to the proper performance of the official duties of the officers
12 making and receiving the disclosure.

13 (b) Any investigative or law enforcement officer, who
14 has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire com-
15 munication in accordance with this Act, may use any infor-
16 mation therein contained in the proper discharge of his
17 official duties.

18 (c) Any person who has received, by any means au-
19 thorized by this Act, any information concerning a wire
20 communication intercepted in conformity with section 5 of
21 this Act may disclose the contents of that communication
22 while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any
23 criminal proceeding in any court of the United States or of
24 any State, or in any Federal or State grand jury proceeding.

1 PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED INTERCEPTION OR

2 DISCLOSURE OF WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

3 SEC. 7. Section 1362 of title 18, United States Code,
4 is amended by—

5 (1) redesignating the text thereof as subsection

6 (a) ; and

7 (2) inserting at the end thereof the following new
8 subsection:

9 “(b) Whoever willfully intercepts, discloses or uses any
10 wire communication, or attempts to do so or procures an-
11 other person to do so, in violation of the Federal Wire
12 Interception Act, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or
13 imprisoned not more than two years, or both.”

14 PROCEDURE

15 SEC. 8. (a) CONTENTS OF APPLICATION.—Each ap-
16 plication under subsection (b) or (c) of section 5 of this
17 Act shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation, and
18 shall state the applicant's authority to make such applica-
19 tion. Each application shall include the following infor-
20 mation:

21 (1) a full and complete statement of the facts and
22 circumstances relied upon by the applicant;

23 (2) the nature and location of the communications
24 facilities involved;

25 (3) all previous applications, known to the indi-

1 vidual authorizing the application, made to any judge
2 for leave to intercept wire communications involving the
3 same communication facilities, or any of them, or in-
4 volving any person named in the application as commit-
5 ting, having committed or being about to commit an
6 offense, and the action taken by the judge on each such
7 application.

8 (b) ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF APPLICA-
9 TION.—The judge may require the applicant to furnish addi-
10 tional testimony or documentary evidence in support of the
11 application.

12 (c) GROUNDS FOR ISSUANCE.—Upon such application
13 the judge may enter an ex parte order granting leave to
14 intercept wire communications at any place within the terri-
15 torial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting,
16 if the judge determines on the basis of the facts submitted
17 by the applicant that there is probable cause for belief that—

18 (1) an offense for which such an application may
19 be filed under this Act is being, has been, or is about to
20 be committed;

21 (2) facts concerning that offense may be obtained
22 through such interception;

23 (3) no other means are readily available for obtain-
24 ing that information; and

1 (4) the facilities from which communications are to
2 be intercepted are being used or about to be used in
3 connection with the commission of such offense, or are
4 leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by,
5 a person who has committed, is committing, or is about
6 to commit such offense.

7 (d) CONTENTS OF ORDER.—Each order granting leave
8 to intercept any wire communication shall specify—

9 (1) the nature and location of the communications
10 facilities as to which leave to intercept is granted;

11 (2) each offense as to which information is to be
12 sought;

13 (3) the identity of the agency authorized to inter-
14 cept the communications; and

15 (4) the period of time during which such intercep-
16 tion is authorized.

17 (e) TIME LIMIT AND EXTENSIONS OF ORDER.—No
18 order entered under this section may grant leave to intercept
19 any wire communication for any period exceeding forty-five
20 days. Extensions of the order may be granted for periods
21 of not more than twenty days each upon further application
22 made in conformity to subsection (a) of this section and
23 upon the findings required by subsection (c) of this section.

24 (f) NOTICE OF INTENTION.—The contents of an inter-

1 cepted wire communication shall not be received in evidence
2 or otherwise disclosed in any criminal proceeding in a Fed-
3 eral court unless each defendant, not less than ten days be-
4 fore the trial, has been furnished with a copy of the court
5 order or other authorization pursuant to which the intercep-
6 tion was made. The ten-day period specified above may
7 be waived by the judge if he finds that it was not possible to
8 furnish the defendant with the above information ten days
9 before the trial, and that the defendant will not be preju-
10 diced by the delay in receiving such information.

11 (g) MOTION TO SUPPRESS.—Any defendant in a crimi-
12 nal trial in a Federal court may move in that court to sup-
13 press the use as evidence of the contents of any intercepted
14 communication or any part thereof or evidence derived there-
15 from, on the ground that (1) the communication was un-
16 lawfully intercepted; (2) the order or other authorization
17 pursuant to which it was intercepted is insufficient on its
18 face; (3) in the case of an order of a court, there was not
19 probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on
20 which the order was issued; or (4) the interception was not
21 made in conformity with the order or other authorization.
22 Such motion shall be made before trial or hearing unless op-
23 portunity therefor did not exist or the defendant was not
24 aware of the grounds of the motion, but the court in its discre-

1 tion may entertain the motion at the trial or hearing. If the
2 motion is granted the evidence shall not be admissible in
3 any court or proceeding.

4 (h) SEALING OF APPLICATIONS AND ORDERS.—Ap-
5 plications made to a court and orders granted by the court
6 pursuant to this Act shall be sealed by the court. They shall
7 not be made public except in accordance with this Act or by
8 order of the court.

9 REPORTS CONCERNING INTERCEPTED WIRE

10 COMMUNICATIONS

11 SEC. 9. (a) Within thirty days after the expiration of
12 any order (including any extension thereof) entered by any
13 State or Federal judge under this Act, the judge shall cause
14 to be transmitted to the Administrative Office of the United
15 States Courts and to the Attorney General of the United
16 States a true and correct copy of (1) that order and any
17 order for the extension thereof, and (2) the application or
18 applications made therefor. Within thirty days after the
19 denial by any judge of any application made to him for the
20 entry of any order, or for the extension of any order pre-
21 viously entered by him, under this Act, the judge shall trans-
22 mit to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts
23 and to the Attorney General of the United States a true and
24 correct copy of that application.

1 (b) In March of each year the Director of the Adminis-
2 trative Office of the United States Courts shall transmit to
3 the Congress a full and complete report concerning the num-
4 ber of applications under section 5 (b) or 5 (c) of this Act
5 which were made, granted and denied during the preceding
6 calendar year. Such reports shall state—

7 (1) the number of applications made by or on be-
8 half of each Federal or State agency, and the number of
9 orders granting or denying such applications;

10 (2) the number of applications made to, and granted
11 and denied by, each Federal or State court;

12 (3) the number of applications made, granted, and
13 denied with respect to each category of criminal offenses
14 enumerated in section 5 of this Act;

15 (4) the number of applications made, granted, and
16 denied within each State and each municipality or other
17 political subdivision thereof, with respect to each such
18 category of criminal offenses.

19 DEFINITIONS

20 SEC. 10. As used in this Act—

21 (1) The term "wire communication" means any com-
22 munication made through the use of facilities for the trans-
23 mission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other
24 like connection between the point of origin and the point of

1 reception, furnished or operated by any person engaged as
2 a common carrier in providing or operating such facilities
3 for the transmission of interstate or foreign communications;

4 (2) The term "interstate communication" means any
5 communication transmitted (a) from any State to any other
6 State, or (b) within the District of Columbia or any posses-
7 sion of the United States;

8 (3) The term "foreign communication" means any
9 communication transmitted between the United States and
10 any foreign country;

11 (4) The term "State" means any State of the United
12 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of
13 Puerto Rico, and any possession of the United States;

14 (5) The term "intercept" means the acquisition of the
15 contents of any wire communication from a wire communica-
16 tion facility or component thereof, through the use of any
17 intercepting device, by any person other than the sender
18 or receiver of such communication or a person authorized
19 by either;

20 (6) The term "intercepting device" means any device
21 or apparatus, other than an extension telephone instrument
22 furnished to the subscriber or user by a communication com-
23 mon carrier in the ordinary course of its business as such
24 carrier;

1 (7) The term "contents", when used with respect to
2 any wire communication, includes any information concern-
3 ing the identity of the parties to such communication or the
4 existence, contents, substance, purport, or meaning of that
5 communication;

6 (8) The term "person" means any individual, including
7 any officer or employee of the United States or any State or
8 political subdivision thereof, and any partnership, association,
9 joint-stock company, trust, or corporation;

10 (9) The term "investigative or law enforcement officer"
11 means any officer of the United States or of a State or
12 political subdivision thereof, who is empowered by law to
13 conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses
14 specified in this Act, and any attorney authorized by law
15 to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses;

16 (10) The term "judge of competent jurisdiction"
17 means—

18 (a) a judge of a United States district court or a
19 United States court of appeals; and

20 (b) a judge of any court of general criminal juris-
21 diction of a State who is authorized by a statute of that
22 State to enter orders granting leave to intercept any wire
23 communication.

1 COMMUNICATIONS ACT AMENDMENT

2 SEC. 11. Section 605 of the Communications Act of
3 1934 (48 Stat. 1103; 47 U.S.C. 605) is amended to read
4 as follows:

5 "No person receiving or assisting in receiving, or trans-
6 mitting, or assisting in transmitting, any interstate or foreign
7 communication by wire or radio shall divulge or publish the
8 existence, contents, substance, purport, effect, or meaning
9 thereof, except through authorized channels of transmission
10 or reception, to any person other than the addressee, his
11 agent, or attorney, or to a person employed or authorized to
12 forward such communication to its destination, or to proper
13 accounting or distributing officers of the various communi-
14 cating centers over which the communication may be passed,
15 or to the master of a ship under whom he is serving, or in
16 response to a subpoena issued by a court of competent juris-
17 diction, or on demand of other lawful authority; and no
18 person not being entitled thereto shall receive or assist in
19 receiving any interstate or foreign communication by wire or
20 radio and use the same or any information therein contained
21 for his own benefit or for the benefit of another not entitled
22 thereto: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to (a)
23 the intercepting, receiving, divulging, publishing, or utilizing
24 the contents of any radio communication broadcast, or trans-
25 mitted by amateurs or others for the use of the general

1 public, or relating to ships in distress, or (b) the interception
2 of any wire communication, or the divulgence or disclosure
3 of the existence, contents, substance, purport, or meaning
4 thereof, if such interception, divulgence, or disclosure is
5 declared by the Federal Wire Interception Act not to be in
6 violation of that Act.”

7
SEPARABILITY

8 SEC. 12. If any provision of this Act or the application
9 thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the
10 other provisions of this Act and the application of any pro-
11 vision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected
12 thereby.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2813

94-1-867-1-1722

A BILL

To prohibit wiretapping by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers engaged in the investigation or prevention of specified categories of criminal offenses, and for other purposes.

By Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr.
ERVIN

FEBRUARY 7, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Malone *John*

DATE: May 1, 1962

FROM : H. L. Edwards *HW*SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ANTI-COMMUNISM SEMINAR
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
5/25/62

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

Baton Rouge, Louisiana has scheduled one of the American Bar Association Anti-Communism Seminars for 5/25/62. [redacted] of the ABA Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives which is coordinating these seminars, had informally inquired as to whether Mr. DeLoach might be available to participate. Mr. DeLoach indicated he has a conflict for that date but felt that this is something the Director might wish to designate Mr. Stukenbroeker for in view of the importance of the seminar and the desirability of getting the Bureau's viewpoint across in this particular area. Before presenting the matter to the Director, it was agreed we would first want to know what others would be on the program.

[redacted] 4/30/62, that the other panelists will be Colonel William R. Kintner, Deputy Director, Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Witold S. Sworakowski, Assistant Director, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, California; and Charles T. Vetter, Training Officer, United States Information Agency. The banquet speaker winding up the seminar will be ABA President John C. Satterfield.

Bureau files reflect nothing unfavorable on Kintner, Sworakowski or Vetter. To the contrary, all of them are the subject of favorable information in our files and have been very cooperative with the Bureau on matters of mutual interest in the security field. Assistant Director Sullivan has appeared on programs with all three and Mr. DeLoach appeared on the St. Louis ABA Anti-Communism Seminar with Vetter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Mr. Fern C. Stukenbroeker be authorized to accept the invitation to appear on the Baton Rouge seminar. Mr. Stukenbroeker has no conflicting commitment.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
HLE:hcv
(4) *ML*

53 MAY 21 1962

I recommend we gracefully decline

NOTED
ML

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: TRAINING AND
INSPECTION DIVISION

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (80-136)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION;
CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOCIETY

DATE: 5/4/62

For the information of Bureau a news article appearing in the April 27, 1962, issue of the "St. Petersburg Times" reflects that the Christian Legal Society was recently incorporated with twenty-five charter members, who reside in various sections of the United States. The Society is described as a non-denominational professional association of Christian lawyers who seriously subscribe to central affirmations of the Protestant faith. [REDACTED] Associate Professor of Law at Stetson University, College of Law, St. Petersburg, and a former Bureau Agent, has been elected National President of the Christian Legal Society. An organizational meeting is to be held during the American Bar Association Convention at San Francisco, August 6 to 10, 1962.

② - Bureau
1 - Tampa
JFS:jn
(3)

REC-91

94-1-369-17241

MAY 10 1962

63 MAY 17 1962

TWO

CRIME RECORDS

INVESTIGATIVE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-3-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SEMINAR ON COMMUNISM
CINCINNATI BAR ASSOCIATION
AND CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS
REQUEST FOR SPEAKER ON COMMUNISM

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 4-26-62 to Mr. DeLoach, [redacted] enclosed a copy of a letter from [redacted] which deals with a seminar on communism which is being cosponsored by the Cincinnati Bar Association and the Cincinnati public schools. The tentative program includes an address by Assistant Director DeLoach on "What Is the Nature and Operation of the Soviet System?" which is to be given from 7 to 8 p.m. on October 2, 1962. [redacted] has asked [redacted] to determine whether or not Mr. DeLoach can fulfill the engagement or whether he could suggest someone else from the FBI in the event Mr. DeLoach is unable to accept. [redacted] of the University of Cincinnati History Department will also be a speaker on October 2, and [redacted] Deputy Under-Secretary of State or [redacted] Director of the Directorate for Armed Forces, and [redacted] of Harvard University will appear on the October 9, 1962, meeting of the seminar group. There will be approximately 200 individuals from the schools in attendance, a majority of whom will be teachers of social studies in the junior and senior high schools. Members of the Cincinnati Bar Association have also been invited.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding [redacted] and as you know [redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List and is a close friend of the Bureau.

Bufiles contain no record identifiable with [redacted] University of Cincinnati, and there is no derogatory information identifiable with [redacted], whom [redacted] indicates he is suggesting in place of [redacted].

Bufiles contain nothing derogatory about [redacted] [redacted] is well known to the Bureau and has long been an ardent admirer and supporter of the Director.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Stukenbroek

JMM:tmi

(6)

REC-91

12 MAY 10 1962

MAY 11 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

NOTED

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 100-102772

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: Seminar on Communism
Request for Speaker on Communism

AVAILABILITY OF BUREAU SPEAKERS:

As you know, the Director is scheduled to address The American Legion Convention on October 5, 1962, in Las Vegas, and you will be unable to fulfill this commitment on October 2 in Cincinnati; however, SA Stukenbroeker has no commitment on October 2 and has adequately fulfilled similar commitments in the past.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That be informed of your prior commitment, but if agreeable to him, SA Stukenbroeker be designated to handle this engagement.

b6
b7C
b7D

(2) That the attached letter to over the Director's signature be approved and sent.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JRM D 48 GP

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

MISSISSIPPI OFFICE
P.O. BOX 456
JACKSON CITY, MISSISSIPPI
TELEPHONE 2550

March 10, 1962

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association will be held in San Francisco during the week of August 6, 1962. From our prior experience and advance registrations to date, we estimate we will have, at least, five thousand lawyers registered from all parts of the United States, with an over-all attendance of ten thousand persons.

We have three assembly meetings which will be held on Wednesday, August 8th at 2 PM, Thursday, August 9th at 2 PM, and Thursday, August 9th at 7:30 PM, the latter meeting being the annual dinner. We do not permit meetings of any kind by our sections, committees, or affiliated organizations at the time of the assembly meetings. Today, I am inviting the President of the United States and also General Dwight D. Eisenhower to be among our speakers. The exact date of each possible appearance has not been fixed.

I am writing to invite you to speak at one of the assembly sessions upon any subject of your choosing. We feel you would honor the entire Association by your presence and we would like to evidence our appreciation of the tremendous contribution you have made to the United States of America by having you as our guest. As you know, one of our broadest and most effective programs this year is in the field the contrast between communism and liberty under the law. We hope to accentuate our American heritage and the interest of all lawyers in this field at the Annual Meeting.

I would greatly appreciate your advising me whether or not it will be possible for you to accept this invitation and, if so, we will be able to finalize the exact date and arrangements in the near future.

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Records Branch it will be filed either with the copy or may be given a new serial.

JCS:bm
5/16/62

Sincerely yours,

John C. Satterfield,
President

5 MAY 17 1962

cc: Cartha Deloach
H. Lynn Edwards
L. D. Stecher

COPY

b6
b7c

May 16, 1962

REC-58

94-1-367-1727

Electric Building
Richmond 12, Virginia

Learn Powell

b6

b7C

MAY 16 3 04 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-115 Dear

Your letter of May 8th to Assistant
Director William C. Sullivan has been brought to my
attention.

It was good of you to write him relative
to having a representative from this Bureau address a
joint meeting of the National Conference of Bar Presidents
and the American Bar Association on the topic of commu-
nism. While I do wish it were possible to indicate a
favorable response, I regret that the official schedule of
my associates who would normally speak on the matter
you mentioned precludes me from designating one of them
to fulfill this engagement. I am sorry it is not possible to
cooperate with you in this instance but trust you will
understand.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Richmond - Enclosure
- 1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List. In Sullivan to
Belmont memo dated 5-14-62, Mr. Sullivan noted that it is believed desirable
to have anyone from our San Francisco Office participate in such a program
and that a letter from the Director to [redacted] should be sent declining this
invitation. Bufiles contain no derogatory nor additional pertinent information
identifiable with [redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JCF:bsp

MAY 23 1962

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

REC-10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *ABW*

DATE: May 14, 1962

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT:

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR PRESIDENTS
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 4, 1962**

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosed is a letter dated May 8, 1962, received by me from [redacted] of Richmond 12, Virginia, a man active in the American Bar Association.

[redacted] advises that the President of the Conference, [redacted] of Columbus, Ohio, has set aside 45 minutes on Saturday, August 4, for a discussion of the subject "The Role of the State and Local Bar in the Struggle Against Communism." [redacted] states that they would like to have this subject discussed by a three-man panel comprised of [redacted] a representative of the FBI and [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] suggests that we might wish to have a man from our San Francisco Office participate. He said the panelists will speak for not more than 10 minutes to be followed by a discussion period.

It is not believed desirable to have anyone from our San Francisco Office participate in such a program. In view of this, it is believed a letter from the Director to [redacted] should be sent declining the invitation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum, with the enclosed letter, be forwarded to the Crime Records Division for handling.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. H.L. Edwards
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. D.E. Moore

ENCLOSURE

WCS:baw
(9)

REC- 58

MAY 18 1962

EX-115

NOTED

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY
EPPA HUNTON, IV
GEORGE D. GIBSON
ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
PATRICK A. GIBSON
H. BRICE GRAVES
H. MERRILL PASCO
RALPH H. FERRELL, JR.
JOHN W. RIELY
FRANCIS V. LOWDEN, JR.
B. WARWICK DAVENPORT
LAWRENCE E. BLANCHARD, JR.
T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.
JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
ROBERT P. BUFORD, JR.
E. MILTON FARLEY, III

HARRY FRAZIER, III
WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS
LEWIS T. BOOKER
GEORGE C. FREEMAN, JR.
JAMES A. HARPER, JR.
WALTER J. MCGRAW
PERKINS WILSON
RODERICK D. SINCLAIR
WALLER H. HORSLEY
EVANS B. BRADFELD
JOHN J. ADAMS
W. TAYLOR MURPHY, JR.
JOHN RITCHIE, JR.
RICHARD G. JOYNT

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL & GIBSON

ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

MILTON 3-0141

May 8, 1962

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)

HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)

T. JUSTIN MOORE
(1932-1958)

FILE NO.

Honorable William C. Sullivan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Bill:

The National Conference of Bar Presidents meets simultaneously with the American Bar Association, and this year the meeting will be held at San Francisco.

The President of the Conference, [redacted] of Columbus, Ohio, has set aside 45 minutes beginning at 11:30 a.m. on Saturday, August 4, for a discussion of the subject: "The Role of the State and Local Bar in the Struggle Against Communism."

He would like to have this subject discussed by a three man panel, comprised of [redacted] a representative of the F.B.I. and myself.

As the Conference unfortunately is not in a position to defray travel expenses to San Francisco, I suggested to [redacted] that you would be in a position to advise us whether you have a man on the West Coast (preferably in San Francisco) whom you would recommend for participation in this program. Each of the panelists will speak for not more than 10 minutes, to be followed by a discussion period. The F.B.I. representative could

ack - 5-16-62

JCF: [unclear]

and (SCL)

5-16-62

EX-115

ch 50 REC
5-16-62
mia

ENCLOSURE

9 MAY 18 1962

g-jcf

Honorable William C. Sullivan

Page Two

May 8, 1962


talk about the need for sound education - both adult and in the schools - on the international communist movement. As the audience will be sophisticated (mostly presidents of state bar associations), he should be a knowledgeable and effective speaker.

You will be interested in knowing that the ABA pamphlet on education has been received with the greatest interest, and some 11,000 copies have already been distributed - mostly upon request. ABA headquarters is still receiving requests of better than 200 individual requests per week.

Sincerely,



24/166


Huntington Bank Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

b6
b7C

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. SATTERFIELD
AMERICAN BAR CENTER
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS
HYDE PARK 3-0533

MISSISSIPPI OFFICE
P. O. Box 466
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI
TELEPHONE 2550

Dear Fellow Member:

This letter has a two-fold purpose, (1) to introduce you to the newest benefit made possible by the combined resources of the 105,000 members of the American Bar Association -- THE LAWYER'S HANDBOOK, and (2) to ask you to take a few minutes from your busy practice to double your investment in the future of the Association by obtaining one new member.

The enclosed brochure tells you the full story of THE LAWYER'S HANDBOOK and what it can do for you.

"The President's Page" from the April Journal, which I enclose, reviews some of the reasons every lawyer should be a member. Note how many of these reasons have been made possible by the support of the 50,000 members added in the last six years.

Further benefits depend upon a growing membership. This year 1,191 members have been so convinced of this that they have each agreed to obtain 25 new members. Thus far, in the present fiscal year, 8,951 new members of the Association have been enrolled.

I am sure you are just as eager as those already working to increase the value of your membership and insure even greater benefits in the future to yourself and all members of the ABA.

I hope you will join our massive effort to substantially increase the ability of the American Bar Association to serve its members, the legal profession and our country by obtaining at least one new member.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Satterfield
President

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

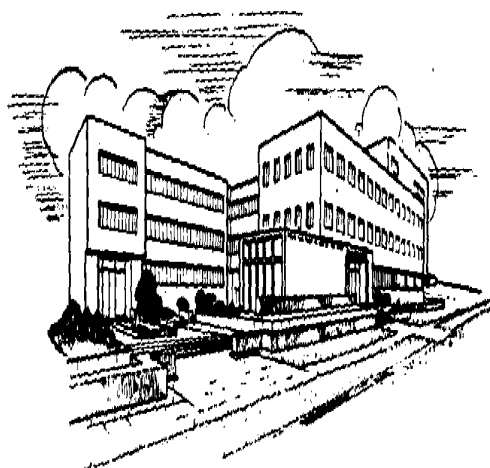
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

28 MAY 24 1962

For File
JWC

ENCLOSURE

44-1-364-1728



AMERICAN BAR CENTER

American
Bar
Association

APPLICATION
FOR MEMBERSHIP

94-1-369-1728

DUES ARE BASED ON THE YEAR OF ORIGINAL ADMISSION TO THE BAR

\$20

if admitted to the bar more than five years.

\$10

if admitted to the bar more than two and less than five years.

\$5

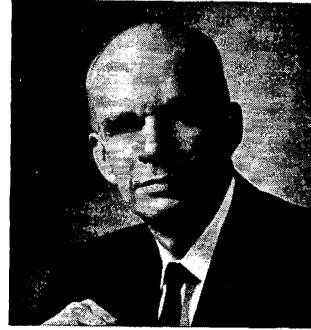
if within first two years after admission to the bar.

Credit for the months of the fiscal year which have elapsed prior to your election to membership will be shown on your dues notice for the second year.

RATES EFFECTIVE JUNE 30, 1960

The President's Page

John C. Satterfield



IN FEBRUARY I WROTE to each of the more than 75,000 individual practitioners in the United States who do not belong to the American Bar Association asking that (upon their obtaining the recommendation of a member) they apply for membership in the Association. On February 13 one of these letters was returned with the following note typed on the bottom:

Dear Sir—Do not evade the issue. Would membership in the American Bar Association help me earn more as the sole support of six? Where I shop \$20.00 will buy six pairs of shoes. I can see my children wearing them with the brass in the Miami hotels.

The writer of the letter lives in a large town in a small state more than 1,000 miles from either Chicago or my home town of Yazoo City, Mississippi. He was born in 1917 and graduated in 1941. His name is not Richard Roe. Nevertheless, in this copy of my reply to his letter I shall call him Richard: Dear Richard—

"I shall not evade the issue. The question is pertinent, proper and timely. It is being or should be asked by each of the 145,572 lawyers in the United States who are not now members of the American Bar Association and who will be personally asked to apply for membership in the Association in the next few months.

"The American Bar Association is almost eighty-four years old. Its objects are stated in its Constitution:

Its objects shall be to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and maintain representative government; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice, and the uniformity of legislation and of judicial decisions throughout the nation; to uphold the honor of the profession of law; to apply its knowledge and experience in the field of the law to the promotion of the public good; to encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar; and to correlate and promote such activities of the bar organizations in the nation and in the respective states as are within these objects, in the interest of the legal profession and of the public.

"As our Committee on Economics of Law Practice said some time ago:

The legal profession is one primarily of service, and its success is measured by the benefits it confers upon the

Nation, the state, the community and their citizens. Throughout the years our profession has maintained its high ideals of ethics and of devotion to public interest. . . . But the ideals of the profession not only will not be compromised by taking a business look at our economic status, but our profession will be enabled to more nearly fulfill its high ideals, if we take reasonably into consideration those factors which necessarily influence our ability to render service to the community and to bring within our ranks young men and women of ability and promise.

"No professional association is worth its salt unless, in addition to its basic purposes of public service, it makes available to each of its members opportunities whose values far exceed the cost of membership. The American Bar Association is no exception. In my opinion the Association passes such a test with flying colors.

"You will notice, Richard, that I said 'makes available to its members'. Whether each member takes advantage of these opportunities is up to him and him alone. This 'President's Page' is necessarily too short to tell you everything our Association does. I shall not mention here the myriad of public services the Association has rendered in the past, is now rendering and will render in the future. Material available upon request tells this story in detail. But here and now I want to tell you that:

"1. As a member of the American Bar Association you will have working for you a headquarters staff of more than 120 full-time skilled workers and professional people, organized into twenty-three departments; thousands of volunteer man-hours are given by some 3,000 lawyers who are members of the more than 500 committees of the Association and its Sections; these are supported by an annual budget in excess of \$1,800,000 with our present membership.

"2. There are seven affiliated organizations located in the American Bar Center rendering service to you and others like you in each particular field. These are the American Bar Foundation, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, American Judicature Society, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, National Association of Women Lawyers, National Conference of Bar Examiners,

and the American Law Student Association. They have a combined staff of more than 100 full-time persons and a combined current annual budget (including special projects) of more than \$1,000,000.

"3. Also located in the American Bar Center is the American Bar Association Endowment which is a not-for-profit corporation independent of the American Bar Association. The membership of the Endowment consists of the persons who, from time to time, constitute the members in good standing of the American Bar Association.

"As a member of the Endowment, you are eligible to participate in the life insurance and disability insurance programs offered by the American Bar Association Endowment. This not only provides you and your family low-cost protection up to a maximum of \$20,000 life insurance and \$600 per month disability compensation, but at the same time you contribute to the legal research programs supported by the Endowment.

"4. If you had been a member of the American Bar Association heretofore you would have received the 'Economics of Law Practice Series' of six pamphlets distributed by the Association without cost to you, which included many of the practical suggestions concerning the business phases of the practice of law contained in the Lawyers' Handbook which I mention next.

"5. There will be off the presses soon a concise and cogent work containing the distilled essence of good law office management designed for use of the sole practitioner or large or small law office. This 500-page book:

(a) . . . is expected to be available in May to all members of the Association at cost, which will be a fraction of the price that would be charged if it were presented commercially. It will not be available at any price to persons who are not members.

(b) . . . will be distributed free, as soon as it is available, to every lawyer

becoming a member during the membership drive of the current Association year, through the courtesy of West Publishing Company.

(c) . . . has been prepared by the profession for the profession. Three years of careful study and work by the Committee on Economics of Law Practice, the Association's staff on Economics, the Continuing Legal Education Program of the Bar of California and the staff of *The Practical Lawyer* have gone into this work. The seventeen chapters have been written by twenty-three top experts in the field and carefully reviewed and revised by the experts.

(d) . . . is a unique working tool for your desk with practical suggestions (with detailed forms and illustrations) concerning simple accounting and filing systems, use of modern office equipment, fixing and billing of fees, law libraries, lawyer's liabilities to his client, lawyer's tax problems, and many other similar subjects.

"6. The Joint Committee on Continuing Legal Education of the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association:

(a) . . . publishes *The Practical Lawyer* eight times a year (October through May), which features 'how-to-do-it' articles of practical import to a lawyer's day-to-day practice. These discuss the latest and best techniques for handling clients' problems in the office and in court, including aspects of law office management. A special introductory offer has been made to all American Bar Association members and an introductory year's subscription beginning with the April, 1962, issue will be received without charge by every lawyer who becomes a member of the Association during the membership drive of the current Association year (from August 9, 1961, to August 10, 1962).

(b) . . . presents seminars and institutes in all phases of continuing legal education and assists in setting up and carrying out state and local bar associations' continuing legal education programs.

(c) . . . publishes valuable legal monographs and tests available to all members of the legal profession at low cost.

"7. As a member of the American Bar Association you will receive without charge:

(a) . . . the monthly *American Bar Association Journal* with the latest information on court and administrative agency decisions, legislation, important new legal books and periodicals, developments in procedural and substantive law and many other matters of interest to the legal profession.

(b) . . . the monthly *American Bar News* brings an easy-to-read summary of policy developments and actions of the Association's program as they occur.

(c) . . . each year a *Summary of Activities* which rounds out the story of the Association's continuing efforts in many fields for the benefit of the profession and the public.

"8. As a member of the American Bar Association you may use:

(a) . . . the Information Service (maintained at the American Bar Center) to obtain assistance in the myriad problems of practice other than procedural and substantive law—including securing of expert witnesses, background material for speeches, material in American Bar Association articles, bibliographic and myriad other areas.

(b) . . . the Legislative Service of the Washington office which will inform you of the current status of any piece of federal legislation in which you may be interested. A comprehensive survey of the legislative and public policy recommendations of the American Bar Association since the formation of its House of Delegates in 1936 is being completed.

"9. As a member, upon payment of small annual dues, you may join any of the sixteen Sections covering various specialized legal areas and thus have the benefit of the knowledge and thinking of experts in those fields. In addition, if you are under age 36 your membership automatically includes enrollment in the Junior Bar Conference without additional dues, whose program and interests are specially tailored to the needs of young lawyers.

"10. As a member you may use the American Bar Association Lawyer Placement Information Service, the first on a national level, which endeavors to assist members seeking relocation

and lawyers, law firms, corporations and government departments having employment opportunities for members. A \$1.00 registration fee will entitle you to this service. The work is carried on through an exchange of information concerning the employment opportunities and background résumés of individual lawyers seeking relocation.

"11. The Committee on Economics of Law Practice, assisted by our Economics Department, is conducting a broad program to aid the lawyer in economic aspects of his practice. In addition to the pamphlets and the Lawyers' Handbook mentioned above, a continuing survey of the legal profession is being conducted in co-operation with the American Bar Foundation and state bar associations to enable recommendations of remedial steps to be made from time to time by the Association; a speaker's panel has been set up and materials are made available for state and local bar association programs; a detailed study of restrictions upon payment of reasonable attorneys' fees by federal and state statutes and regulations will be followed by action on the national level; seminars are presented at Regional and Annual Meetings and other services are rendered in the economic field.

"I wish I could tell you about the work of the American Bar Association in public relations, opposition to unauthorized practice of law, judicial administration and administrative agencies and improvements, the program of World Peace Through Law, lawyer referral and its work in the federal legislative field.

"You can see that when 'the brass' spend several days in the hotels of Miami, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco or other cities large enough to accommodate an Annual Meeting, they are freely giving uncompensated service to their fellow members.

"I hope you will put the American Bar Association to work for you. I am sure it will be worth more than \$20.00 a year every year that you are a member."

As the letter to Richard is being mailed the same day this President's Page is being written I do not know the outcome. I hope that the result will be an application for membership.